

This Paper Consists of Two Sections—SECTION ONE.
CIRCULATION
Over 500,000 Sunday.
Over 300,000 Daily.

The Chicago Daily Tribune

FINAL
EDITION

VOLUME LXXV.—NO. 42 C

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT

PRICE ONE CENT

NEW CRONES NOTE WARNS

KING OF SERBIA PRAYS TO LIVE TILL WAR IS WON

Aged Ruler, Health Broken
and Nearly Blind, Thanks
the U. S. for War Aid.

GREEK ISLAND HAVEN.

EDIPPOS, Island of Rhodes, via
Paris, Feb. 17.—King Peter of Serbia
received a correspondent of the Associated
Press this morning. Hidden
away in this almost inaccessible spot
best under his 72 years, disillusion-
ment, and sufferings, physically broken,
virtually blind, his crown gone, his
native land overrun by ancient enemies,
the exiled sovereign grins grimly at life
in the hope of participating in the ultimate
triumph of his countrymen.

The secret trials have not dimmed
the spirit or clouded the intellect of the
king. He speaks with the same deter-
mined courage as characterized him
when he led his soldiers to victory over
the Turks, and analyzed the causes and
meaning of the war with the cold logic
of the man who translated John Stuart
Mill into Serbian.

CHERFUL DESPITE DISASTERS.
Though still feeble from the effects of
heart-breaking marches through Albania
and unable to walk without assistance,
he retains the keenest mental activity
and a striking cheerfulness in the face
of the disaster which has overtaken his
family and country.

"I have long wanted to speak from the
bottom of my heart to the great heart of
America, which is so deeply moved over
the fate of Serbia and has done so much
for our unhappy people," he said. "It
seems to me that somehow your com-
passion has been able to divine in the
struggles of a people, simple and rugged,
but stubbornly individualistic, the same
sacred fire which inspired the first Amer-
icans three hundred years ago to leave
Europe to erect in the wilderness of
America a home for freedom. They know
us. We speak the same language of lib-
erty."

BRAVE GAVE UP LIVES.

"And those of your conscripts who
have come to us as doctors, nurses—the
American Red Cross, the Serbian relief
and sanitary commissions—all these
brave young people, who have so gladly
given their young lives to fight typhus
and the scourging effects of shells and
epidemics, of whom not a few rest for-
ever in Serbian soil, was it not they who
brought us the soul of a kindred people
from America?"

"Above all today, when thousands of
Serbian women and children, unable to
flee, remain there, deprived of everything
dependent for bread and shelter upon the
number of their country, it is they, your
comrades, who at this moment have
understandably set to work to support the
volunteers, who have lost all, who have
lost of all."

PRAYS FOR U. S. HELP.

"I have long wanted to speak from the
bottom of my heart to the great heart of
America, which is so deeply moved over
the fate of Serbia and has done so much
for our unhappy people," he said. "It
seems to me that somehow your com-
passion has been able to divine in the
struggles of a people, simple and rugged,
but stubbornly individualistic, the same
sacred fire which inspired the first Amer-
icans three hundred years ago to leave
Europe to erect in the wilderness of
America a home for freedom. They know
us. We speak the same language of lib-
erty."

(Continued on page 4, column 5.)

'Gas' War Rages All Over Chicago; Carnage Awful!

Mayor and Foes Stage
Battle Far Into Night
from Many Trenches.

HOYNE TAKES HAND

Chicago's greatest gas war started
yesterday and lasted far into the night.
Chlorine bombs were opened by all at-
tacking forces. There were no casual-
ties save to the ego. Here is a sum-
mary of developments on all fronts:

1. Ald. Merriam exploded first
bomb in finance committee
meeting, showing Chris Manner,
Thompson committeeman in the
Nineteenth ward, got a lucrative
city contract unknown to the
council. Impediment of the mayor
was Merriam's suggestion.

2. State's Attorney Macley Hoyne
announced that the efforts of
Ald. Nance, Bergey, and others to
have the state's attorney indict
Civil Service Commissioners Coffin
and Katz and Chief Boiler In-
spector Nye were "political," "ri-
diculous," and "petty." He said
municipal factions could not use
his office that way.

3. Mayor Thompson, sweeping
through the Sixth ward in support
of Aaron J. Jones against Wil-
liam O. Nance for alderman, called
the four flourishing alderman
trying to attack him in the council,
sneaky wolves lined up with the
whisky ring. He threatened to veto
the "capitulation."

4. Ald. A. A. McCormick, speaking
for Ald. Kjellander in the
Twenty-third ward, called the mayor
a "political moron with his brains
under his belt."

5. Ald. Robert E. Buck called
Corporation Counsel Etzelson a
falsifier and in return called a
plain liar in a discussion before a
council committee on cabarets. Mr.
Etzelson suggested that Judge
Uhlir, Ald. Merriam, and others
were crusading against cabarets to
get their names in the papers and
to make political capital against
the mayor. Morals Inspector Han-
na announced he had been "canned."

But it can't be all told in a column.
The party details begin here and wind
over to another page. For instance:

IMPEACH MAYOR, HINT OF MERRIAM OVER CONTRACT

Mayor Thompson, Commissioner of
Public Works, and Controller
Pike yesterday were accused of violating
the state law and Chicago code in giving
a lucrative contract to Christopher
Manner, Thompson committeeman in the
Nineteenth ward, Andrew McAnish, also
a politician, and Lewis Homan.

"Any officer violating any provision
of this chapter," says the penalty clause
of the code, "shall be deemed guilty of
misconduct in office and be liable to re-
moval therefrom."

The state law which may be applicable
provides for a fine of \$10,000 and removal
of the official from office.

Ald. C. B. Merriam, who was instru-
mental in bringing out the facts before
the finance committee, intimated he may
take action toward impeaching the mayor
and his appointees.

It developed that the contract was en-
titled into Dec. 1, 1915. The mayor, Mr.
(Continued on page 4, column 5.)

INSULTS SENT BY POISONER IN NEW YORK

Dispatches Finger Prints
to Prove Identity to
Police.

TELLS OF LONG CHASE.

New York, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—
While the police of Chicago, Boston, and
New York are searching for him, Jean
Crones, chief of the University club in
Chicago, who attempted wholesale murder
at the dinner for Archbishop Mundelein
a week ago, apparently is finding
safe asylum in this city.

In a second letter sent to the New York
Times and mailed near the general post-
office late this afternoon, Crones faults
the police, incloses his "finger prints,"
and hints at something he will "let go" when the Chicago de-
tectives arrive.

SEEMS TO EXPLAIN ACT.
The first page of the letter was de-
voted to an attempt to explain the mo-
tives for his attempted murder of the
priests. It reads as follows:

"Why I did it! While at Europe
millions of Christians are slaughtering
each other in the most bloody man-
ner, and in these few country towns
of men and women are tramping
the streets and without food and shelter
and the very same time the church
holds dinners and pays \$15 for each
cover which starts with Beluga Caviar
and Champagne, the same money which
was begotten from poor working men
and women the same money was the blood
of poor workers has run for."

"Those conditions are an scandal
that is the failure of Christianity an
insult toward honesty and a challenge
to humanity. Let the Church answer
those my charges toward the World and
I shall stand for the charges made
against me."

JEAN CRONES.

TELLS OF DODGING POLICE.

The second page was blank, but the
third page purported to tell how Crones
had eluded police pursuit in Buffalo by
a trick and visited police headquarters
here.

"The police makes me laugh," it read.
"When I was in Buffalo two weeks then
after me across the whole city than as
past to a church I saluted the church
and after a while I saw in the window
the wire talking and after a while they
went back ha-ha-ha. How foolish is
the police, not for two cents brains I
have quit my work and I am back to
New York again. Thank New York. Yes-
terday I was working for an hour around
the police headquarters but no one came
out and got me."

My best regards to the police for a
good ride to heaven.

JEAN CRONES.

"I am glad that the spies from Chi-
cago are coming then I know better at
what time to let her go."

FINGER PRINTS ARE KEY.
The finger prints which the writer
impressed upon the back of his commu-
nication were to the naked eye but a
blurred web of faintly outlined marks.
Even with the aid of powerful reading
glasses the imprint failed to stand out,
but by means of an exposure longer
than is usually employed in the most
delicate of photography the course of
the complicated whorls of the printed
fingers were brought out with remark-
able distinctness.

The police believe that the arrest of
Alfredo Canella, a waiter at the Hotel
Clarendon, who admitted that he was
an anarchist and a friend of Crones,
will result in valuable information. Can-
ella insisted today that he knew lit-
tle about Crones, but a search of his
belongings resulted in the discovery of
papers which indicated that his rela-
tions with Crones were closer than he
cared to admit.

Among Canella's papers was found
(Continued on page 4, column 4.)

Bandits Stop All Traffic With Rifles

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 15, 1 a. m.—Re-
ports that four men armed with rifles had
held up four automobile parties and an
interurban car along Washington bou-
levard, between this city and Venice, a
nearby beach resort, were received at
local police headquarters shortly before
midnight.

Several automobiles loaded with de-
tectives and policemen were rushed to the
scene.
The bandits were said to be traveling in
an automobile.

Murderer Priest Hans Schmidt Faces Chair Reconciled

New York, Feb. 17.—Hans Schmidt,
the former priest who is to be executed
at Sing Sing prison at dawn tomorrow
morning for the murder of Anna An-
nuelier, a woman, was reconciled to his
fate, according to a statement tonight
through his attorney, Alphonse G.
Koebler, saying he was "fully recon-
ciled to die and willingly accepted
death as retribution for his crimes."

Schmidt asserted, however, that he
will be executed "for lying and not
for murder," because Miss Annuelier's
death resulted from an operation, but
added: "I felt morally responsible for
the girl's death and could not in honor
bring those to this who took part in the
operation at my solicitation."

HOPES EXECUTIONS WILL STOP.

"I hope and pray the future will prove
every one of my contentions and that my
judicial murder will help to abolish
executions, for not one-third of the men
who have been in the death chamber
with me, including Becker, were guilty of
murder."

Schmidt is a lonely and pitiful figure.
The 1,000 inmates of Sing Sing are
calmly unconcerned about his ap-
pearance. They were laughing and chafing
in their cells tonight.

GIRL'S BODY FOUND IN RIVER.
It is believed Anna Annuelier was mur-
dered on Sept. 2, 1915. It was on Sept. 4,
1915, that part of her body was found
floating in the river off Woodliff, N. Y.

The view which linked with the crime
the name of Hans Schmidt, who for three
years had been performing the functions
of a priest, was a pillow slip in which the
torso was wrapped.

First the body was identified as that of
a servant in the rectory of St. Boniface's
church at Second Avenue and Forty-
seventh street, and on Sept. 15, 1915, the
arrest of Schmidt, the rectory of St.
Joseph's church in West One Hundred
and Twenty-fifth street was made.

When he was arrested the priest made
a full confession. He said he had killed
the girl and that he had cut her body into
nine pieces. On Oct. 22, 1915, alternate
juries called in and pronounced Schmidt
guilty.

PETITION OF "DRYS" STOLEN.

Danville, Ill., Document Containing
40,000 Names Furlonged on
Eve of Being Filed.

Danville, Ill., Feb. 17.—Local "dry"
circles here today were greatly excited
when it became known that their peti-
tion, containing more than 40,000 signa-
tures, had been stolen from the office of
F. J. Duffin, a prominent attorney and
dry worker.

Tomorrow being the last day for filing
the petition, it is believed that the law
will result in the abandonment of the wet
and dry contest this spring. The "drys,"
however, called their organization into
action and at once started out workers in
an effort to secure the required number of
signatures.

The petition was stolen during a short
absence of Mr. Duffin from his office at
the noon hour. There is no clue to the
perpetrators of the theft.

TOO MANY GIRLS FOR CUPID.

Miss Root Explains Why Darts
Missed Him Years Ago at
Graham School.

New York, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Miss
Root was the chief speaker this evening
when 200 alumni and friends of the Gra-
ham school dined in the Rose room of the
Plaza hotel, commemorating the 20th
anniversary of the founding of the school.
Mr. Root recalled his associations with
the school in which he taught fifty years
ago.

"I've often wondered how I got through
without falling in love with one of the
girls," he said. "Perhaps it was because
there were so many of them. Then, too,
conditions were not favorable."

PREPAREDNESS.



A BELLED RAT SOLVES CANTON'S PHONE RIDDLE.

Threads Wire Through Conduit
After Perforated 'Pac Setter' Proves
Too Speedy and Hungry.

Canton, Ill., Feb. 17.—Success crowned
the week old efforts of two local firm
telephone company managers today when
they established physical connection be-
tween their exchanges here, in compli-
ance with an order of the public utilities
commission.

It was necessary to run the line through
a conduit 400 feet long, but of narrow
diameter. A week ago a rat with a silk
fishing line in its tail was started through
the small passage. A forest sent after
him to hurry him up was too ambitious
and "caught the rat." The entire collec-
tion of rats gathered through the medium
of a newspaper want ad were sent through
the conduit, but the managers were never
able to judge properly the rat's handi-
cap.

Today a local inventive genius suggest-
ed trying a bell on a rat. This was done.
The fish line was dragged through by
the rat and then in turn a fine copper
wire was drawn through hand-over-hand.
The rat, neglected to stop and as a re-
ward for faithful service he was per-
mitted to escape.

THE WEATHER.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1916.

Chicago and vicinity—
Fair with moderate
temperatures. Friday
and Saturday, some-
what cooler. Wind
from north west
variable Friday, be-
coming variable Sat-
urday.

Illinois—Fair Friday
and Saturday, some-
what cooler Friday.

Temperatures in Chicago.
(Read 24 hours.)

Maximum	Minimum	Mean
51	31	41
50	30	40
49	29	39
48	28	38
47	27	37
46	26	36
45	25	35
44	24	34
43	23	33
42	22	32
41	21	31
40	20	30
39	19	29
38	18	28
37	17	27
36	16	26
35	15	25
34	14	24
33	13	23
32	12	22
31	11	21
30	10	20
29	9	19
28	8	18
27	7	17
26	6	16
25	5	15
24	4	14
23	3	13
22	2	12
21	1	11
20	0	10
19	-1	9
18	-2	8
17	-3	7
16	-4	6
15	-5	5
14	-6	4
13	-7	3
12	-8	2
11	-9	1
10	-10	0
9	-11	-1
8	-12	-2
7	-13	-3
6	-14	-4
5	-15	-5
4	-16	-6
3	-17	-7
2	-18	-8
1	-19	-9
0	-20	-10

WANTS TO ADOPT CHILD.

Mrs. Lillian Keller, Widow of
Banker, Takes Foundling
from Asylum.

Mrs. Lillian H. Keller, widow of Ru-
dolph C. Keller, who was at one time
vice president of the Colonial Trust and
Savings bank, yesterday filed a petition
seeking to adopt Helen Norris, 10 months
old. The child was taken by Mrs. Kel-
ler from a foundling's home a year ago.

SITUATION ON WAR FRONTS.

CAUCASUS FRONT.
New statements in Petrograd show
an even greater victory for the Rus-
sian army in the fall of Erzerum
than was first reported. Over 100,
000 prisoners and more than 1,000
guns were taken by the victors, who
are reported pursuing the remnant
of the Turkish defending force.

FRENCH FRONT.
Shells destroy German works in
Belgium, Paris reports. Miss crater
in Artois occupied by French. Brit-
ish claim successes near Lens. Ger-
mans tell of capture of more French
mine throwers.

RUSSIAN FRONT.
Berlin reports spirited artillery
duels and bombing raids by German
planes. Vienna relates reports of
Russian attacks and of slow ad-
vance.

CALL TO ADOPT 4 BABIES, BUT—

Guardian Has Different Idea
Despite "Ad" Inserted
by Doctor.

PERSONAL—FOR ADOPTION, GIRLS 11-14,
4; 7; 6; 5; healthy; ref. DR. ROACH,
222 North Clark.

This advertisement in THE TRIBUNE
was responsible yesterday for the ap-
pearance of two stylishly dressed women
at the home of Mrs. Hilda S. Riley, 4022
North Avers street.

"We'd like to see the little dears you
have for adoption," said the callers.
"What little dears?" said Mrs. Riley.
"I haven't any children for adoption."

But she balks.
"O, yes you have," the caller assured
her. "Dr. Richard Roach has told us
all about it. There are four of them."

"I have four children here all right,"
said Mrs. Riley, but they're not for adop-
tion. The callers showed her the adver-
tisement and said Dr. Roach had directed
them to come to her.

Mrs. Riley went right in the face of the
points and insisted she was going to keep
the children. Dr. Roach, she declared,
had no authority for inserting the adver-
tisement.

Mother Gave Them to Her.
"Their mother, Mrs. Bixie, says they
over to her two years ago," said
Mrs. Riley. "And I intend to bring them
up."

Dr. Roach, author of the mislead-
ing advertisement, explained he had inserted
the advertisement out of a kindly pity for
the children, who, he said, were starving
for real mother love.

\$40,000 Estate Involved.
"The oldest Kipsa boy told me Mrs.
Riley doesn't appreciate the children," he
said. "And I decided to see if I couldn't
bring a real mother for them. Mrs.
Bixie Kipsa left an estate valued at
between \$20,000 and \$40,000, which Mrs.
Riley holds in trust for the children. She
receives \$5 a week each for their support.
If the children were adopted by some one
for love, the estate could be conserved so
that they would have something to
start life with."

Dr. Roach admitted that in his ill-
luminated plan for making the Kipsa children hap-
py he had insisted to consult their guard-
ian, Mrs. Riley, and secure her consent to
the adoption.

Food for Thought

Advertising Printed by Chicago Morning Papers
Thursday, February 17th, 1916.

The Tribune 85.49 columns
The other morning papers combined 73.42 columns
The Tribune's excess 12.07 columns

The Daily Tribune's circulation has doubled in seven years.
The Sunday Tribune's circulation has nearly doubled in the same time.

"The Investor's Guide" every day in The Tribune has
saved thousands from making foolish investments.
The Tribune is bought solely to read.
It has no coupon or premium circulation.

The Chicago Tribune

The World's Greatest Newspaper
Cable News Registered
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

SOROSIS



SHOES

for women

A Sorel Sale should appeal to every woman who appreciates the merit and value of Sorel Shoes as a very important

—will buy your choice of 50 pairs of women's **SOROSIS** boots and clippers — formerly priced at \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00.

This includes black, tan, patent and colored leathers.

Other styles of \$7 to \$10 Boots, black, tan, gray and blue. **ALL GREATLY REDUCED.**

NO MAIL ORDERS FILLED AT REDUCED PRICES!

Sorosis Shoe Co.
89 E. MADISON ST.
Between Wabash and Michigan Aves.

First Trust and Savings Bank
Ground Floor, First National Bank Building

Savings accounts are allowed interest at the rate of three per cent per annum. Prompt and courteous service and safety are assured

at a most convenient
location.

Emile K. Boiset, President

Northwest
Corner
Monroe and
Dearborn Sts.

Capital
and
Surplus
\$10,000,000

The Stock of this Bank is owned by the Stock-
holders of The First National Bank of Chicago

pure, wholesome candy—

president's secretary paused at the bookkeeper's desk. "Let's go for a box of candies. How Oh, 50 cents is plenty. You can—Martha Washington—There were five of them the box was divided, and sandy appetites were satisfied the whole afternoon. The lady knew how to spend 50 cents wisely and economically in ington Candies nation." Did you ever and get a mere mouthful

Bons—Caramels
ALL POUND

Store and Kitchens
3-29 Broadway
One Graceland 3247

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ance
RTS
\$3 Values in Pleated,
Shirts Reduced to
1.15
and Silk Mixed, \$2.35
LAWLOR

E. LAWLOR
Furnishers
Donroe Streets



FORMER JURY QUIZ UNMASKS DEFENSE PLANS

Ignorance of Bank's Methods in Be Urged for Full Vindication.

Whatever irregularities there may have been in the management of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank and allied banks and enterprises, William Lorimer was not aware of their existence.

That this will be one of the positions taken by the defense was indicated in the testimony of Judge Dever in the Criminal court yesterday by Albert Fink, attorney for Lorimer, in his examination of prospective jurors tendered by the prosecution. Lorimer, the questions suggested, is seeking complete vindication and not acquittal on any technicality.

Before adjournment three veniremen had been tentatively accepted by both sides, while a fourth, accepted by the time by the state, was being examined by Mr. Fink when the session ended. It is not believed, however, that these four will survive. Peremptory challenges, it is thought, will eliminate at least two and perhaps all four.

Religion and Politics Figures

That newspaper persecution also will play a part in the Lorimer defense was suggested by the line of questioning followed by Mr. Fink. Politics and religion played prominent parts in the questions by both the prosecution and the defense. Politics figured in the first questions asked by Assistant State's Attorney Hayden N. Bell for the prosecution, and the question of religion was introduced by Mr. Fink as soon as he took up the examination of the first venireman tendered him by the state.

Lorimer appeared in a cheerful frame of mind.

At the morning session he entered the courtroom alone. As usual, his features and behavior showed no trace of the strain of this or other trials. He took his seat at the lawyers' table and picked up a copy of THE TRIBUNE, which he began to read.

Sits Still; Photos "Stolen"

He laughed good naturedly with the attorneys and newspaper men, but refused to be interviewed or pose for a picture. He did manage, however, to sit still in his chair while several newspaper photographers "stole" pictures of him in the courtroom. The "stealing" was not specially difficult.

Four Jurors Tendered.

About the middle of the afternoon session, Assistant State's Attorney William H. Holly tendered four tentatively accepted jurors to Mr. Fink for examination. They are:

Edward J. Weaver, 1444 West Jackson boulevard.

Louis Surbrington, 5503 South La Salle street.

Charles F. Ryan, 617 Willow street.

August J. Tada, 4523 South Wood street.

As was the case in the trial of C. B. Rundy, where William S. Ferguson, the first venireman examined, was accepted by both sides, so apparently will it be in the Lorimer hearing. Weaver, venireman No. 1, was tentatively accepted by both sides, and indications were that neither will exercise a peremptory challenge against him.

Weaver, it developed, is vice president and general manager of the International Roofing Manufacturing company. He is independent in politics and not particularly religious. He has a wife and two children.

He Reads Headlines.

Under examination by the state Weaver declared that he read THE TRIBUNE, the Daily News, and the Herald. As to Lorimer's difficulties, he said, he usually read only the headlines and a few editorial paragraphs. He had had dealings with the Edward Hines Lumber company, but declared that he knew of nothing which would prevent him from being a fair and impartial juror.

Examination by Mr. Fink showed that he had attended country schools in New Jersey until he was 16, when he had gone to work in a grocery store. His education

WORRIED?

Former Senator Gives No Indication He Fears Result of Trial on Bank Wrecking Charge as He Watches Selection of Jury.



William Lorimer

since that time, he said, had been acquired while he was working. On several occasions, he said, he had dealings with banks. While admitting that he would be a fair juror, however, he declared he did not wish to serve, as his business demanded his attention.

"What is your politics, Mr. Weaver?" Mr. Fink asked.

"Well," he replied, "I have voted the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, and Progressive tickets. Just now, I guess I'm a Republican, chiefly because of Mr. Roosevelt."

Recalls Roosevelt Snub.

"Some time ago," Mr. Fink said, "Mr. Roosevelt refused to dine at a Hamilton club banquet because Senator Lorimer was invited to the same affair. In your feeling toward Mr. Roosevelt such that this would prevent you from giving a just verdict?"

"No," Weaver answered.

"Then," Mr. Fink continued with smiling sarcasm, "Mr. Roosevelt's predilections as to dinner companions would not influence your judgment in this case?"

"Not at all," the venireman replied as a snicker went round the courtroom.

Q—Have you observed that there exists between Senator Lorimer and at least some of our metropolitan papers what might be called a feud? A—Yes.

Q—Would the fact that a verdict of not guilty might be unpopular with certain newspapers affect you in any way? A—No.

Q—Is there any way the newspapers could injure you in case you did something that they did not like? A—I don't think so.

Q—Then you would see to it that if a defendant received a square deal, no matter what the newspapers or anybody else would think about it? A—Yes.

Charles F. Ryan, 617 Willow street.

August J. Tada, 4523 South Wood street.

As was the case in the trial of C. B. Rundy, where William S. Ferguson, the first venireman examined, was accepted by both sides, so apparently will it be in the Lorimer hearing. Weaver, venireman No. 1, was tentatively accepted by both sides, and indications were that neither will exercise a peremptory challenge against him.

Weaver, it developed, is vice president and general manager of the International Roofing Manufacturing company. He is independent in politics and not particularly religious. He has a wife and two children.

He Reads Headlines.

Under examination by the state Weaver declared that he read THE TRIBUNE, the Daily News, and the Herald. As to Lorimer's difficulties, he said, he usually read only the headlines and a few editorial paragraphs. He had had dealings with the Edward Hines Lumber company, but declared that he knew of nothing which would prevent him from being a fair and impartial juror.

Examination by Mr. Fink showed that he had attended country schools in New Jersey until he was 16, when he had gone to work in a grocery store. His education

since that time, he said, had been acquired while he was working. On several occasions, he said, he had dealings with banks. While admitting that he would be a fair juror, however, he declared he did not wish to serve, as his business demanded his attention.

"What is your politics, Mr. Weaver?" Mr. Fink asked.

"Well," he replied, "I have voted the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, and Progressive tickets. Just now, I guess I'm a Republican, chiefly because of Mr. Roosevelt."

Recalls Roosevelt Snub.

"Some time ago," Mr. Fink said, "Mr. Roosevelt refused to dine at a Hamilton club banquet because Senator Lorimer was invited to the same affair. In your feeling toward Mr. Roosevelt such that this would prevent you from giving a just verdict?"

"No," Weaver answered.

"Then," Mr. Fink continued with smiling sarcasm, "Mr. Roosevelt's predilections as to dinner companions would not influence your judgment in this case?"

"Not at all," the venireman replied as a snicker went round the courtroom.

Q—Have you observed that there exists between Senator Lorimer and at least some of our metropolitan papers what might be called a feud? A—Yes.

Q—Would the fact that a verdict of not guilty might be unpopular with certain newspapers affect you in any way? A—No.

Q—Is there any way the newspapers could injure you in case you did something that they did not like? A—I don't think so.

Q—Then you would see to it that if a defendant received a square deal, no matter what the newspapers or anybody else would think about it? A—Yes.

Charles F. Ryan, 617 Willow street.

August J. Tada, 4523 South Wood street.

As was the case in the trial of C. B. Rundy, where William S. Ferguson, the first venireman examined, was accepted by both sides, so apparently will it be in the Lorimer hearing. Weaver, venireman No. 1, was tentatively accepted by both sides, and indications were that neither will exercise a peremptory challenge against him.

Weaver, it developed, is vice president and general manager of the International Roofing Manufacturing company. He is independent in politics and not particularly religious. He has a wife and two children.

He Reads Headlines.

Under examination by the state Weaver declared that he read THE TRIBUNE, the Daily News, and the Herald. As to Lorimer's difficulties, he said, he usually read only the headlines and a few editorial paragraphs. He had had dealings with the Edward Hines Lumber company, but declared that he knew of nothing which would prevent him from being a fair and impartial juror.

Examination by Mr. Fink showed that he had attended country schools in New Jersey until he was 16, when he had gone to work in a grocery store. His education

since that time, he said, had been acquired while he was working. On several occasions, he said, he had dealings with banks. While admitting that he would be a fair juror, however, he declared he did not wish to serve, as his business demanded his attention.

"What is your politics, Mr. Weaver?" Mr. Fink asked.

"Well," he replied, "I have voted the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, and Progressive tickets. Just now, I guess I'm a Republican, chiefly because of Mr. Roosevelt."

Recalls Roosevelt Snub.

"Some time ago," Mr. Fink said, "Mr. Roosevelt refused to dine at a Hamilton club banquet because Senator Lorimer was invited to the same affair. In your feeling toward Mr. Roosevelt such that this would prevent you from giving a just verdict?"

"No," Weaver answered.

"Then," Mr. Fink continued with smiling sarcasm, "Mr. Roosevelt's predilections as to dinner companions would not influence your judgment in this case?"

"Not at all," the venireman replied as a snicker went round the courtroom.

Q—Have you observed that there exists between Senator Lorimer and at least some of our metropolitan papers what might be called a feud? A—Yes.

Q—Would the fact that a verdict of not guilty might be unpopular with certain newspapers affect you in any way? A—No.

Q—Is there any way the newspapers could injure you in case you did something that they did not like? A—I don't think so.

Q—Then you would see to it that if a defendant received a square deal, no matter what the newspapers or anybody else would think about it? A—Yes.

\$200,000 FRAUD FOUND IN DEED, WOMAN CHARGES

Mrs. Carrie Schultz Sees Trick Designed to Rob Her of Property.

An alleged \$200,000 forgery was discovered in the county recorder's office yesterday.

The document, the truth of which is questioned, is a deed purporting to transfer the Schultz building, a large apartment office, and store building at Ashland avenue and Sixty-third street, together with the building site, to Herman E. Schultz of Laporte, Ind.

Signatures to the deed are those of Herman Schultz's brother, John C. Schultz, and the latter's wife, Mrs. Carrie E. Schultz. It is dated March 9, 1908.

Mrs. Schultz, who examined the deed yesterday, said she believed the signatures are genuine, but the description of the property has been altered.

Acid Eraser Used?

The paper is worn where the description is written, and traces of a pencil one writing remain visible under the present entry. Mrs. Schultz believes the former description was erased, probably by the use of an acid. At one place is written a small room.

The property has a frontage of 135 feet by 135 feet, and is improved with a two-story brick building housing twelve apartments, eight offices, and ten stores.

For years Mrs. Schultz has disputed with her husband the title to the property. She acquired title from him on April 10, 1907, after she had used a large portion of her own money to clear off the incumbrances.

Court Upholds Wife.

In 1909 she gave him a quitclaim deed to the property on the signing an agreement promising to be a good husband and showing he held the property not absolutely, but in trust for her. He wanted the deed, she declares, so he might gain sufficient credit to establish a local bank. He never opened the bank.

Later she sued to set aside the deed, asserting he had not observed the condition. On Jan. 25 last Circuit Judge Smith upheld her contention and entered a decree making her the absolute owner.

The Evidence Comes Out.

On Feb. 14 a quitclaim deed to the property was filed in the county recorder's office. The deed was listed with others in the real estate columns of THE TRIBUNE, where it was noticed by J. Almon Austin, a real estate dealer and friend of Mrs. Schultz.

Mr. Austin notified Robert W. Dunn and Andrew B. Deussen, Mrs. Schultz's lawyers, who, with their client, examined the deed and told Chief Clerk James C. Russell it was a forgery.

Attorney Dunn said he would sue out an injunction to prevent Herman Schultz from transferring the property to another person, and also would start criminal prosecution if he discovered the forger.

Wife Charges Trick.

"I never gave a deed to this property to any one," Mrs. Schultz last night. "And I never joined with my husband in giving any sort of a deed to Herman Schultz. The previous signature, too, must have been erased. As I have joined with my husband in many other deeds, one of those other deeds must have been taken and the names of the grantors and the description of the property altered."

A report by Master in Chancery William A. Doyle in a previous dispute found that John C. Schultz in 1907 had forged his wife's name to a deed transferring the property to his brother Frank. This deed never was recorded and never was used.

The agreement signed by Schultz in 1906, when he obtained from his wife the deed which recently was set aside, reads as follows:

Carrie E. John C. Schultz, your husband, agrees if you let me hold title to the property known as 1907 to 1909 West Sixty-third street, to come back home, live with you, and never leave or desert you again, but to love, cherish, and protect you until death do us part.

I further agree not to interfere in your religion or with your daughter's. Joy to be allowed to attend her church.

I also agree to cut out my relatives entirely, my brothers never again to be allowed in my home, nor am I ever to go to them.

I further agree to have no further communication with Annette Verdenius, but to be true and faithful to you, and treat you with the kindness and consideration due a good wife.

JOHN C. SCHULTZ.

Annette Verdenius was Schultz's office assistant. Schultz at that time was a real estate broker. He now lives in the Schultz building, in the apartment of Mrs. Luella D. Martindell.

CHARGES FRAUD

Who Says Description of Property in \$200,000 Deed Has Been Altered.



Mrs. Carrie E. Schultz

ish, and protect you until death do us part.

I further agree not to interfere in your religion or with your daughter's. Joy to be allowed to attend her church.

I also agree to cut out my relatives entirely, my brothers never again to be allowed in my home, nor am I ever to go to them.

I further agree to have no further communication with Annette Verdenius, but to be true and faithful to you, and treat you with the kindness and consideration due a good wife.

JOHN C. SCHULTZ.

Annette Verdenius was Schultz's office assistant. Schultz at that time was a real estate broker. He now lives in the Schultz building, in the apartment of Mrs. Luella D. Martindell.

ish, and protect you until death do us part.

I further agree not to interfere in your religion or with your daughter's. Joy to be allowed to attend her church.

I also agree to cut out my relatives entirely, my brothers never again to be allowed in my home, nor am I ever to go to them.

I further agree to have no further communication with Annette Verdenius, but to be true and faithful to you, and treat you with the kindness and consideration due a good wife.

JOHN C. SCHULTZ.

Annette Verdenius was Schultz's office assistant. Schultz at that time was a real estate broker. He now lives in the Schultz building, in the apartment of Mrs. Luella D. Martindell.

ish, and protect you until death do us part.

I further agree not to interfere in your religion or with your daughter's. Joy to be allowed to attend her church.

I also agree to cut out my relatives entirely, my brothers never again to be allowed in my home, nor am I ever to go to them.

I further agree to have no further communication with Annette Verdenius, but to be true and faithful to you, and treat you with the kindness and consideration due a good wife.

JOHN C. SCHULTZ.

Annette Verdenius was Schultz's office assistant. Schultz at that time was a real estate broker. He now lives in the Schultz building, in the apartment of Mrs. Luella D. Martindell.

ish, and protect you until death do us part.

I further agree not to interfere in your religion or with your daughter's. Joy to be allowed to attend her church.

I also agree to cut out my relatives entirely, my brothers never again to be allowed in my home, nor am I ever to go to them.

I further agree to have no further communication with Annette Verdenius, but to be true and faithful to you, and treat you with the kindness and consideration due a good wife.

JOHN C. SCHULTZ.

Annette Verdenius was Schultz's office assistant. Schultz at that time was a real estate broker. He now lives in the Schultz building, in the apartment of Mrs. Luella D. Martindell.

ish, and protect you until death do us part.

I further agree not to interfere in your religion or with your daughter's. Joy to be allowed to attend her church.

I also agree to cut out my relatives entirely, my brothers never again to be allowed in my home, nor am I ever to go to them.

I further agree to have no further communication with Annette Verdenius, but to be true and faithful to you, and treat you with the kindness and consideration due a good wife.

JOHN C. SCHULTZ.

Annette Verdenius was Schultz's office assistant. Schultz at that time was a real estate broker. He now lives in the Schultz building, in the apartment of Mrs. Luella D. Martindell.

ish, and protect you until death do us part.

I further agree not to interfere in your religion or with your daughter's. Joy to be allowed to attend her church.

I also agree to cut out my relatives entirely, my brothers never again to be allowed in my home, nor am I ever to go to them.

I further agree to have no further communication with Annette Verdenius, but to be true and faithful to you, and treat you with the kindness and consideration due a good wife.

JOHN C. SCHULTZ.

Annette Verdenius was Schultz's office assistant. Schultz at that time was a real estate broker. He now lives in the Schultz building, in the apartment of Mrs. Luella D. Martindell.

ish, and protect you until death do us part.

I further agree not to interfere in your religion or with your daughter's. Joy to be allowed to attend her church.

I also agree to cut out my relatives entirely, my brothers never again to be allowed in my home, nor am I ever to go to them.

I further agree to have no further communication with Annette Verdenius, but to be true and faithful to you, and treat you with the kindness and consideration due a good wife.

JOHN C. SCHULTZ.

Annette Verdenius was Schultz's office assistant. Schultz at that time was a real estate broker. He now lives in the Schultz building, in the apartment of Mrs. Luella D. Martindell.

ish, and protect you until death do us part.

I further agree not to interfere in your religion or with your daughter's. Joy to be allowed to attend her church.

I also agree to cut out my relatives entirely, my brothers never again to be allowed in my home, nor am I ever to go to them.

I further agree to have no further communication with Annette Verdenius, but to be true and faithful to you, and treat you with the kindness and consideration due a good wife.

JOHN C. SCHULTZ.

Annette Verdenius was Schultz's office assistant. Schultz at that time was a real estate broker. He now lives in the Schultz building, in the apartment of Mrs. Luella D. Martindell.

ish, and protect you until death do us part.

JUDGE REPROVES ERBSTEIN'S FOE IN PERJURY SUIT

Won't Let Berger Sign State's Attorney Hoyne's Name to Paper.

Judge Burke, chief justice of the Criminal court, was in a reproving mood yesterday when he heard the motion of Assistant State's Attorney Berger for a change of venue in the trial of Attorney Charles Erbstein and F. H. O'Donnell, accused of subornation of perjury in the trial of former Police Capt. James Storer.

The trial of the lawyers had been assigned to Judge Fitch. Berger objected on the ground that Judge Fitch is unfair and prejudiced. Judge Burke looked over the motion and asked:

"Who signed that?"

"I wrote it. I supposed I could sign his name to papers of this sort," replied Berger.

"You take that paper back and have it signed by Mr. Hoyne personally. And don't argue with me. Whatever your capacity or occupation, you can't argue with me, so don't attempt it. Mr. Hoyne is the state's attorney, not you."

After Berger's motion had been filed Judge Burke granted the change, but he also gave Erbstein time to prepare an argument for the Supreme court.

"Mr. Erbstein and Mr. O'Donnell are both officers of this bar, and as such I do not like to put them in the position of being forced to seek a change of venue from a fellow officer," the judge said.

"I'd like to have the attorneys and the state's attorney agree on some judge."

"That's very fair, I believe," said Berger, as Judge Burke completed his observation.

"I don't need your approval in that, Mr. Berger," said the court. "Something must be done Monday, unless I hear from the counsel in the meantime."

The Best Investments Are Based on Real Estate

This fact is amply proven by the record of Chicago First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds under war time conditions. Their safety has again been convincingly shown, and their excellent record maintained. These

Bonds

are issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, and yield 6%, with perfect safety. We have prepared interesting literature explaining how to invest money safely, which we will send to any investor on request.

Write for Circular No. X-1101.

S.W. STRAUS & CO.

STRAUS BUILDING - CHICAGO
150 BROADWAY 5TH FLOOR
NEW YORK CITY
Phone Franklin 4648

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

Women's, Misses' and Children's Outfitters

Very Special Offering

Japanese Kimonos, \$1.95



FOR spring wear we are showing a lot of particularly attractive kimonos in Japanese crepe, made with the Geisha sleeve, and embroidered in chrysanthemums and black and white birds. They are to be had in a large assortment of colors and are truly a most unusual offering both in quality and price.

\$1.95

TEBBETTS & GARLAND STORE

16-18 N. MICHIGAN BLVD.

A TRIP down town is never complete without a visit to this splendid store. To borrow the comment of a visitor from New York, "It's the most fascinating place of its kind in the country. The merchandise is wonderful and the displays intensely interesting."

If you are not in the habit of coming to this store when you are down town, make up your mind to do so, occasionally at least. There are hundreds of new things on display at all times, many of them probably unfamiliar to you or which you did not know could be purchased here. People have no idea of the enormity and variety of the stocks we carry, including the EVERY DAY TABLE NECESSITIES, as well as the specialties and the out of the ordinary things that cannot be had anywhere else.

Our quality of goods are only the very best, and the prices we sell for are as low as you can buy for anywhere. Compare them.

Groceries

Lady Clementine Jellies in individual tumbler jars are made only from pure fruit juices and sugar, and are delicious in flavor. Cans, 25c each. Raspberries and Quinces.

Maple Syrup, first run from the trees in the foothills of the Adirondack Mountains, absolutely pure and delicious in flavor. Cans, 25c each.

Buffet Olives, pitted, for cocktails, etc., bot. 25c. Stuffed Olives, with pimentos, in glass, at 25c and 35c with celery, olives and pimentos, in glass, 25c. Olive Rings, for salads, glass, 25c and 35c. Imported Cauliflower, in tin, prepared and ready to serve after heating, 25c.

Pearl Hominy, Maryland style, in glass, 15c. Choice young Stump Ginger, preserved in syrup, glass, 25c. California green Asparagus, tips, tender and savory, can, 25c. \$2.75 doz. Extra fancy Pearl Asparagus, 45c; extra fancy Pearl Pooled Asparagus, 50c each the way, can. Artichokes, prepared and ready to serve, two mammoth size in tin, 35c; three medium size, 25c.

Western Packed Corn, 3 cans, 25c. Sifted Early June Peas, 3 cans, 25c. Eastern Tomatoes, 12c can, \$1.40 doz.

STATE CLASHES WITH U. S. BUREAU ON HOOF ORDERS

"Condition of Anarchy" De-nounced by Dr. Dyson, Illinois Chief.

The state of Illinois yesterday declared war against the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture.

Return of the foot and mouth epidemic—the third within less than two years—furnishes the foundation for a sharp exchange of hostilities between A. D. Melvin, chief of the federal bureau at Washington, and the Illinois state board of live stock commissioners, represented by B. J. Stanley, its chairman, and the Illinois state veterinarian, Dr. O. E. Dyson.

New Order Issued.
The Illinois state board at 5 o'clock yesterday issued a temporary order that all cattle, sheep, and swine "feeders" be removed from the Union stockyards to pens within Illinois shall be held in quarantine for a full period of twenty-one days.

This was the answer of the state authorities to the order of the federal bureau, No. 242, sent out from Washington, Feb. 11, preventing interstate movement of animals for purposes other than slaughter in the state of Illinois north of a line drawn with the southern border of Christian county as its base. This line is about thirty miles north of Springfield.

"Will Not Be the Goat."
"The state order will not be withdrawn until federal order No. 242 is nullified," Dr. Dyson said. "We are going to a showdown, and the state authorities will not permit themselves to be goats in the crisis, which is very grave."

Illinois has a direct interest in what is happening by reason of the \$2,000,000 already spent by the legislature to pay for relief of stock raisers hurt in the epidemic of the foot and mouth disease. Indications last night were that the incident will not be closed with the exchange of sharp notes between federal and state authorities.

Several Inquiries Demanded.
Possibilities included in immediate developments as disclosed by the official correspondence between Washington and Springfield are said to include the following:

Demand for a federal investigation of the bureau of animal industry, by way of a step by step report shortly to be presented to the United States senate by the investigating committee of which Senator William E. Dyer is the chairman.

Demand for a congressional probe by Illinois stockmen that will be started, next week, at a special session of the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' association.

Demand for a search for facts as to the methods of establishing and maintaining the Illinois restrictions at the Illinois stockyards in Chicago and the National Live Stock Association at East St. Louis.

Here's State's Answer.
The answer of the state of Illinois to the federal order is order No. 242, issued from the Chicago office of the state board of live stock commissioners, as follows:

On and after Feb. 17, 1916, all cattle, sheep, and swine removed from the Union stockyards, Chicago, to pens within the state for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be held in close quarantine upon the premises of the owner for a full period of twenty-one (21) days and shall be subjected to regular inspection by an assistant state veterinarian.

This order shall remain in force and effect until all portions of the state now being held under federal quarantine, with the exception of Christian county, shall be released as free areas, without any restrictions whatever.

BY ORDER STATE BOARD OF LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONERS.
J. J. STANLEY, Chairman.

The Official Correspondence.
The Tribune is enabled to present the official exchange of communications leading up to the above ultimatum, as follows:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1916.—Dr. O. E. Dyson, Springfield, Ill.: Bureau order No. 242 effective Feb. 14, prevents interstate movement of animals for purposes other than slaughter from portion of Illinois north of Calhoun, Jersey, Macomb, Montgomery, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, Crawford counties unless accompanied by federal certificate. Union stockyards open for stockmen and feeders.

A. D. MELVIN.

"Approaching Anarchy."
Springfield, Feb. 13, 1916.—Dr. A. D. Melvin, Washington, D. C.: To be released as free areas, without any restrictions whatever. What occasion has department to place northern two-thirds portion of state practically back into close quarantine so far as interstate movement is concerned?

SHE WANTS \$25,000

And She's Going Right Into Court to Get It for Herself and Baby.



Mrs. Miriam Patterson Boyce and daughter Jane

Mrs. Miriam Patterson Boyce of Omaha, daughter-in-law of W. D. Boyce, is preparing to appear in court against Mr. Boyce, the father of her former husband, "Benny" Boyce, against whom she has brought suit for \$25,000.

The suit is the outcome, according to

statements are concerned? What assurance do you have that the remainder of state is exempt from possible infection? Please advise upon what grounds the order was issued. Prohibition of interstate shipments from areas heretofore classed as free will produce a feeling among breeders approaching that of quarantine.

In Which Mr. Melvin Explains.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1916.—Dr. O. E. Dyson, Springfield, Ill.: Sir—Replying to your wire of yesterday, for fear that there might be some latent infection existing in the vicinity of previous outbreaks, it was thought advisable to place restriction on that portion of Illinois where the disease had previously existed.

Of course, we do not know that infection may not exist south of the quarantined area or in some other state any more than we did at the time of the first outbreak in Michigan. It seems to me, however, to be reasonable to suppose that if infection existed it would be in the vicinity of previous outbreaks.

We expect to have a large number of veterinarians stationed in different sections of the state so that there will be no very great delay in having inspections made in the case of stockmen and feeders and breeding and stock which are to go to points outside the state.

We do not anticipate that these restrictions will be required after sixty or ninety days and that in the meantime through making inspections and inquiries the state will be carefully canvassed by our men as to whether any latent infection exists.

I do not apprehend that when breeders learn that they can receive prompt inspection there will be any great complaint from them.

Respectfully,
A. D. MELVIN.

Hinting at an Inquiry.
Springfield, Ill., Feb. 14, 1916.—Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief, Washington, D. C.: In my opinion the movement of stock cattle from public stockyards is a threatened time more dangerous than interstate movement of breeding cattle after having been inspected and passed by assistant state veterinarians.

To my knowledge foot and mouth disease is no infectious has been spread through such shipments, even when made from counties immediately adjacent to where infection existed. If it were safe to permit interstate shipments from any free portion of the state one year ago and at all times since up to date it is a thousand times safer to permit such shipments now.

Breeders of pure bred cattle and hogs have

suffered greatly in account of previously existing embargo. They have patiently awaited relief. Many sales have been made and many prospective sales are in sight at the present time. Your regulations will tend to paralyze the entire industry throughout the area covered.

Mass meetings will no doubt be held. Various protests will be made and committees from live stock breeders' associations will unquestionably visit Washington and personally present against the regulation, which I personally consider neither reasonable, rational, nor just. If the regulation is permitted to stand a congressional investigation will no doubt be requested.

O. E. DYSON.

CRONES WRITES MORE INSULTS TO THE POLICE

Poisoner in New York Even Sends Finger Prints to Make Identity Sure.

(Continued from first page.)

a map of certain sections of Chicago which is similar to one found in Crones' room shortly after the Mundelev dinner.

WAS SEEN IN NEW YORK.
The police also are working on information which was contained in a letter to the Times from a friend of Crones, who wrote that he believed that he had seen the Chicago criminal in this city.

"I think I have seen Crones this morning," the letter said, "going by the elevated from about Fourteenth street to South Ferry. There are three brothers Crones. I think Charles (Carl) is the eldest. The second is Paul and Jean is the youngest."

"All are cooks. Paul was naturalized in England, but had to leave in November, 1914, although married to a Scotch girl. He came over on the Baltic Nov. 18 to New York and then lived with his brother Jean. They lived with people in the same line by the name of Oetgen."

LIVED WITH A FRIEND.
The writer of the letter said that Paul Crones, brother of Jean, had lived at 155 West Twenty-second street up to eight months ago. Inquiry at that address brought the information that Paul Crones had lived there with a friend from November, 1914, until April, 1915. The name of Crones' friend was Oetgen, it was said.

RAB "ALARM" FROM MAIL.
While the police departments of three cities were bending every effort to seek out the hiding place of Jean Crones, a local postoffice official yesterday struck a vital blow at the Chicago band of anarchists to which he belonged when they barred from the mails "The Alarm," a propaganda publication of the "reds."

At the same time it became known that a "stool pigeon" attending a meeting of an alleged subsidiary organization of the "death circle" had learned that the attempt on the lives of prelates at the banquet to Archbishop Mundelein was but a part of a sensational conspiracy to burn the churches throughout the city.

Defectives Warn Janitors.
On Wednesday night plain clothes men made the rounds of nearly every church in the city and warned the janitors to be on the lookout for suspicious characters. The men who attended the meeting reported that a free discussion was had of a proposed city-wide anti-clerical demonstration, one feature of which was the exploding of bombs in some of the edifices at Sunday services.

Photographs of churches in Chicago and other cities found in Crones' room at 2201 Prairie avenue gave the police the first hint of the larger plot.

Pastor Reveals Warning.
The Rev. Samuel J. Skervington, pastor of the Belden Avenue Baptist church, revealed the activities of the police in warning the janitors.

"I was not notified personally," said the minister, "but on Wednesday night a plain clothes man visited our janitor and told him to be vigilant. The janitor told me he said he was merely

making the rounds of a number of churches, as it had been learned that the destruction of churches had been found to be a part of the anarchistic plot."

Seek to Check Plot.
According to the federal officials the barring of The Alarm from the mails is but a forerunner of action to be taken by the government for suppressing publications of an incendiary nature throughout the country. Plans are now under way, it is said, to check a nationwide plot to create a "reign of terror" by seizing and suppressing anarchistic papers like The Blast and The Revolt in New York, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, and other cities.

It has developed that the secret service agents received a warning of the nationwide conspiracy as far back as three months ago, when it is supposed to have been hatched by anarchist leaders at secret meetings in Berlin, Cologne, and the buildings picked for destruction. It is said, was Denver's new \$2,000,000 federal building, which was recently completed.

The decision of the postal authorities barring The Alarm from the mails came when A. Barron of 1420 South Union street, said to be the editor, and Theodore Appel of 1005 Milwaukee avenue, secretary-treasurer of the International propaganda group of anarchists, made application to have the paper entered as second class mail matter.

Called Highly Incendiary.
After reading copies of the paper Gen. James E. Stuart, postoffice inspector in charge, and other postal officials, unofficially characterized it as "highly incendiary and tending to incite riots." They turned the copies over to District Attorney Clyne for an opinion as to whether the printing of the anarchistic utterances is in violation of federal statutes. The matter was turned over to Assistant District Attorney Joseph E. Flinn for investigation. The technical reason for barring the paper was that it has too large a free circulation in proportion to its paid subscription.

Agents at Work.
Special agents are at work following Crones, who is believed to be in the city. One of the letters, all written in Italian, that one of Crones' aliases is "Cuneece." Federal agents are watching certain residences in West Highland street, New York, where it was discovered some of Crones' anarchist confederates have been living.

TWO HOTEL MEN WANT CITY TO LICENSE COOKS

Ernest J. Stevens and Morrison Chief Urge Stringent Legislation.

Arguments for and against an ordinance for the examination and licensing of cooks were heard yesterday before the city council committee on health.

The question whether such regulations should be imposed by the city was raised by Chairman Willis O. Nance because of the University club poisoning.

Two hotel men, Ernest J. Stevens, vice president and manager of the Le Salle, and Stephen Huber, chef of the Morrison, urged that the city adopt stringent legislation on the subject. Prof. Ernst Freund of the University of Chicago law school, in a letter, urged that the city withhold action. Albert Stewart, financial secretary of the cooks' union, said his organization favored the subject.

"The big problem," said Mr. Stevens, "is the physical condition of the men and women directly employed in preparing and serving the food. They should be carefully examined by city physicians."

"A cook shouldn't get a license unless he can prove by his record his honesty and good character," said Mr. Huber. "Nowadays everybody and anybody claims to be a cook and there are many of the so-called cooks that aren't fit to be in a kitchen."

Mr. Freund's letter was a brief against the proposed ordinance. Some of his points might be summarized as follows:

"Public policy in favor of an unrestricted right to pursue lawful calling creates a presumption against the requirement of licenses."

"I am acquainted with a good many laws, but I never have heard of licensing cooks."

"Is it fair or practicable to insist upon special technical training?"

"Is it desirable to create another license board with fees and perquisites?"

The committee will consider the subject further next week.

Prophylactic Tooth Brush

A Clean Tooth Never Decays

That phrase, "A Clean Tooth Never Decays," has been made the theme of editorials and sermons. It is the battle cry of crusaders among school children. It is improving the health of a nation.

If you have a good product, perhaps we can give you a good idea. The Prophylactic people say we have given them many.

George Batten Company
Advertising
Continental and Commercial Bank Building
New York CHICAGO Boston

Mandel Brothers

Haberdashery shop, first floor
Choice of our entire stock of men's fancy stiff cuff negligee, plaited and tucked bosom shirts—1.95

Shirts of fine quality imported madras, jacquard madras or Russian corded madras; also, tucked bosom shirts of fine percales. Splendid selection of light and dark patterns, all sizes, from 14 to 17. At 1.95 today and Saturday only. First floor.

Men's high grade shoes
3.85, 4.85, 5.85—Feb. sale
At 3.85—Men's shoes in tan calf or gunmetal leathers and in lace or button style.
At 4.85—Men's shoes in mahogany tan Russian calf or steel calf leather; all in the newest styles.
At 5.85—Men's Steadfast benchmark lace shoes with tan or gray top; patent calf or gunmetal leather.

LAST CALL

Tomorrow is the last day of the Martin & Martin shoe sale. All broken and discontinued lines in men's and women's shoes reduced for final clearance to

\$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7.50 (Values from \$7 to \$12)

This opportunity will not occur again for another whole season.

Don't Forget the Children Tomorrow—Saturday—will be the final children's day. Every child's shoe in stock is reduced for clearance.

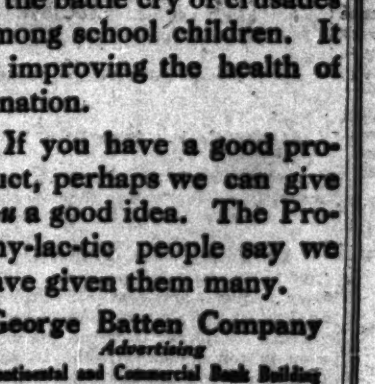
In your interest, we advise shopping as early in the day as possible. The store opens at 8 o'clock.

Martin & Martin
326 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago
1 East 35th Street, New York

(Those who cannot visit the stores buy satisfactorily by mail. Our fitting charts, simple, accurate and easily used, will be sent upon request. Please address the Chicago store.)

THE OHUB

Henry C. Lytton & Sons
N. E. Corner State and Jackson



EVERY advantage and special feature of Hub shoes can now be enjoyed at less than the usual charge.

This semi-annual clearance involves our very finest shoe styles and most popular leathers. Prices on these shoes are reduced only twice a year.

Shoe Values up to \$4
\$2.85
Shoe Values up to \$6
\$3.85
Shoe Values up to \$7
\$4.85

Main Floor.



For the Business Man Who Expects to Grow
The Golden possibility of getting anything more efficient, more lasting and more profitable than a filing system than a small office of a United States. You can start as small as you wish and keep adding as your business grows. The Golden filing system will take care of your filing problems.

GE Allsteel
OFFICE FURNITURE
Letter Files—Card Indexes—Filing Systems—Safes—Desks
There are eighty-five business men, to mention but a few, who have been successful in their business, who could not afford to have the modern office equipment illustrated here as a standard. It's made for the busy man—made for the man who does everything for his company. However, it's also made for the man who does everything for his company. However, it's also made for the man who does everything for his company.

THE GENERAL FIREPROOFING COMPANY
228 W. Madison St., Third Floor, Chicago. Phone Franklin 33

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE, ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE

BRIDGE WILL TO BE

Beauty is bridges here today as the bridges proper the American Architectural Struc

At a meeting of the Chicago Bridge Club, which was held at the Chicago Athletic Club, the club members discussed the possibility of building a bridge across the Chicago River.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

The bridge would be a suspension bridge, and would be built of steel. It would be about 1,000 feet long, and would have a span of about 100 feet.

BRIDGE EYESORES WILL GIVE WAY TO BEAUTY PLANS

Architects' Design for New
Structures Is Accepted
by the City.

Beauty is to be a feature of Chicago's bridges hereafter. The city agreed yesterday to accept the design for new bridges proposed by the Illinois chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

At a meeting in the office of William Morehouse, commissioner of public works, it was decided to use the design for the bridge at Madison, Franklin, Clark, and La Salle streets, works on which will commence soon. Those who conferred with Mr. Morehouse were Thomas H. Mahan, chairman of the committee of the American Institute of Architects; George W. Maher, chairman; E. C. Jensen, Hubert Burkhart, Earl R. Ricker, Mr. L. E. Starnes, Mr. W. F. Starnes, and Mr. Schickel.

Groups Approached.

At the approaches to the bridges will be groups of statuary. About twenty-five feet nearer the bridge will be bridge pylons, several piers, but ornamented at the top with the Chicago seal. Statues of the city's history will be placed on which the statuary is to stand with the pylons.

The lower houses are to be built of terra cotta of a granite texture. In the past cases have been built of wood, galvanized iron, and concrete, and have not been satisfactory from an architectural standpoint, according to Mr. Mahan.

The pylons will be twenty-six feet high, and it is planned to make the statuary groups ten to twelve feet high. The architects intend to petition the Ferguson fund, which erected the Lorado Taft fountain at the south of the Art Institute, to give some of the statuary groups at the bridge. It is planned to have these groups represent various events in the history of Chicago.

Ballings to Be Ornamental.

On the bridge itself there will be ornamental railings and bronze standards for electric lights.

Acceptance of the acceptance of the design by Commissioner Morehouse was made at a luncheon of the Illinois chapter of the American Institute of Architects at the Great Northern hotel.

"We believe it is a great advance step for Chicago," said Mr. Mahan. "Our bridges have been eyesores. Little attention has been paid to the architectural feature of them. In the future we shall have bridges that will be a pride to Chicago."

MOTHER AND SON INSANE.

Woman and Boy Who Barred
Themselves in Apartments Are
Sent to Asylums.

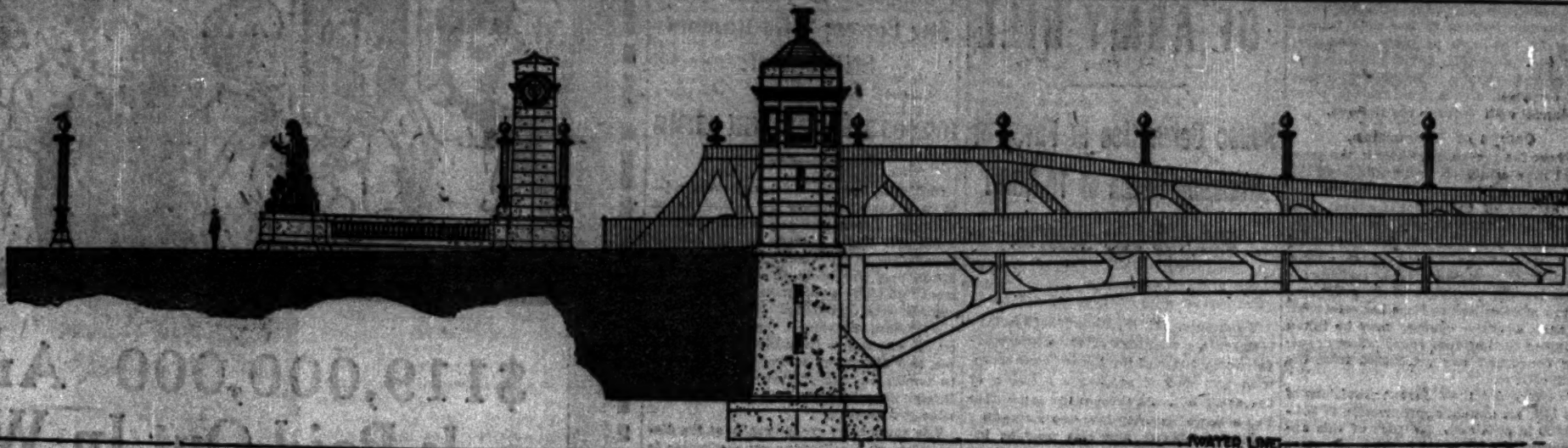
Mrs. Maryetta Tuttle Welsh, wife of Thomas C. Welsh, a hat maker, who until recently lived in the Leasing apartments, Broadway and Surf street, was sent to the Elgin insane asylum by a commission on lunacy in the court for the insane at the psychopathic hospital yesterday before County Judge Thomas F. Spully. Roland Welsh, her 17-year-old son, was sent to the asylum at Kankakee. Mrs. Welsh and Roland barred themselves in their flat in the Leasing apartments. They believed that mother, husband, sister, and friends were in a conspiracy against her. Her husband, through former County Judge John E. Owens, defended her. It was shown Mrs. Welsh wrote letters to the president and governor to free convicts in Joliet penitentiary.

Leases Will Be Filled.

Two daughters of Gerald S. Leroy are the beneficiaries under his will. One, yesterday in the Probate court. His estate is valued at \$110,000, of which the major portion is personal property. Geraldine B. M. and Gladys, the daughters, share equally. They live at 5005 Harper avenue.

ART FOR THE RIVER

Drawing Showing Style of New Bridges for Chicago in Which Ornamental Work Will Add to the Plans for a City Beautiful.



UNITE FOR FIGHT ON POWER GRAB

Kenyon, Cummins, La Follette, Hustling, Walsh
Battle Shields Bill.

(BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A fight to preserve the undeveloped water power sites of the country for the benefit of the people was started in the senate today as a result of the Chicago Tribune's exposure of the water power trust lobby in behalf of the Shields bill.

Senators Kenyon and Cummins of Iowa, Morris of Nebraska, and La Follette and Hustling of Wisconsin served notice on the senate that they will no longer permit interrupted favorable discussion of the Shields bill. They also met in conference to lay plans for a determined fight against the bill.

Senator Walsh of Montana, though not cooperating with them, opened a vigorous attack on the measure, and before the day was over it became apparent that the Shields bill will not be passed without opposition of the sturdiest sort.

There were several notable developments during the day.

Deny Garrison Was for It.

It was made known by the opponents of the measure that the claim set forth by its advocates that it has been approved by former Secretary of War Garrison and the army engineers is entirely false.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, announced that he has a letter from Mr. Garrison in which the latter denies he ever approved the Shields bill or that the measure ever was submitted to him.

In addition it became known that the same interests which are back of the Shields bill want the government to develop the notorious Muscle Shoals project on the Tennessee river in Alabama, ostensibly for the purpose of manufacturing nitrate for the national defense program, but really to turn it over to the Alabama Traction, Light and Power company, one of the affiliates of the water power trust.

Here Is Their Scheme.

Briefly, it is this: To have congress authorize an appropriation of \$20,000,000 or the sale of \$20,000,000 worth of Panama canal bonds for the purpose of constructing a power plant to develop nitrate from the air and to dispose of electricity for lighting and power purposes in the states of Alabama and Tennessee. It is the intention of the advocates of the measure to include a provision that the government may sell the power to a distributor or lease the power plant to some concern for operation, on condition that the United States during a time of war can convert it to its own purposes exclusively.

Senators Underwood and Bankhead of Alabama are working on the project.

They are being assisted by a number of the men who have been charged by the national conservation congress with being here in the interests of the allied water power companies of the south and the west.

The water power representatives chiefly interested in the Muscle Shoals project are J. W. Worthington, president of the Alabama Traction, Light and Power company; W. P. Layton, president, and former Congressman George Washington Taylor.

"In on the Ground Floor."

If the Underwood scheme goes through, the Alabama Traction, Light and Power company cannot help but profit. It owns the shunting property along the Tennessee river at Muscle Shoals, and if the government decides to lease the plant or sell the power to a general distributor, that concern will stand first in line, it is said.

If Senator Underwood is able to put his present scheme over, the fate of Muscle Shoals is assured that the power company will not be called upon to invest a cent, but merely to purchase the power in bulk at a price which will just about pay the 3 per cent interest on the government's investment. In other words, they insist that the proposal to create a power plant for the manufacture of nitrate is nothing more nor less than a proposal to obtain for the Alabama Power company a power plant at the lowest possible cost.

Senator Underwood insists that this is not so. He says that he would prefer to have a private company do the work, but he doubts that there is a private company willing to spend approximately \$20,000,000 on the scheme.

concern will stand first in line, it is said. If Senator Underwood is able to put his present scheme over, the fate of Muscle Shoals is assured that the power company will not be called upon to invest a cent, but merely to purchase the power in bulk at a price which will just about pay the 3 per cent interest on the government's investment. In other words, they insist that the proposal to create a power plant for the manufacture of nitrate is nothing more nor less than a proposal to obtain for the Alabama Power company a power plant at the lowest possible cost.

Senator Underwood insists that this is not so. He says that he would prefer to have a private company do the work, but he doubts that there is a private company willing to spend approximately \$20,000,000 on the scheme.

RULING BY JUDGE TRUDE FIXES COURT PROCEDURE

Stay of Execution in Municipal Tribunal Must Follow Circuit System, Under Approved Decision.

Judge Trude has rendered an important opinion, holding unconstitutional a part of section 23 of the Municipal court act. The effect of this ruling will be to require the same procedure for securing stay of execution in the Municipal court as in the Circuit court, despite the fact that the legislature had attempted to provide a simplified procedure.

The Supreme court yesterday sustained Judge Trude's action by refusing to issue a writ of mandamus to compel him to reverse his decision.

The question arose in a case where the Tribune company had recovered a judgment against K. T. McCarthy and M. E. Byrne, and the defendants sought to stay the collection of the judgment by taking the steps outlined in section 23 of the Municipal court act instead of following the procedure provided for cases in the Circuit court.

Judge Trude's reasoning was based upon the Illinois constitutional requirement that all appellate practice be uniform.

Tuesday a Chicago Holiday.

Mayor Thompson proclaimed next Tuesday, Feb. 22, a legal holiday in honor of the birthday of George Washington.

Judge Trude's action by refusing to issue a writ of mandamus to compel him to reverse his decision.

The question arose in a case where the Tribune company had recovered a judgment against K. T. McCarthy and M. E. Byrne, and the defendants sought to stay the collection of the judgment by taking the steps outlined in section 23 of the Municipal court act instead of following the procedure provided for cases in the Circuit court.

Judge Trude's reasoning was based upon the Illinois constitutional requirement that all appellate practice be uniform.

Tuesday a Chicago Holiday.

Mayor Thompson proclaimed next Tuesday, Feb. 22, a legal holiday in honor of the birthday of George Washington.

HUMP Hair Pin

You Can Get It This Week
Positively—at All Stores—
No More Disappointments.

At last, Chicago women can get the HUMP Hair Pin at their stores. For years past they have known that a wonderful new hair pin was on the way. One that would revolutionize the entire hair pin business.

For the HUMP Hair Pin is as different from all other hair pins as the electric light is different from the candle.

Thousands of women have written letters about it. Thousands more have called repeatedly at their stores, for this little hair pin marvel that keeps every hair in place all day long and does not slip out—no matter how hard you dance, or work, or drive your car.

1,000 women in Chicago alone tested for us, for two years constantly. And reported every test. In no single case was a fault to be found.

This little wonder-pin, that "Looks the Locks," comes out just as smoothly when you undo your hair. It never breaks the hair or pulls. It never slips.

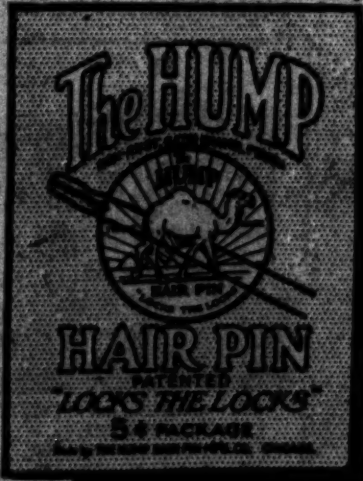
CHICAGO MERCHANTS wanted to be the first to offer this great invention. They wanted to be ahead of Paris and London and New York stores. That is why, this week, Chicago women will have the first chance to buy HUMP Hair Pins.

The Lifework of One of Our Greatest Inventors Tested by 1,000 Women for 2 Years

One of the greatest mechanical geniuses of the age has invented and perfected the HUMP Hair Pin. Such a little thing as a hair pin—yet it will save a million headaches a day. No longer will women have to wear heavy steel or shell pins to keep up their hair. The HUMP Hair Pin is strong as steel, light as a leaf. It will keep the heaviest and the lightest hair in place. Never will women be able to go back to the old, helpless, wasteful hair pin. Each HUMP Hair Pin is smooth as satin from end to end. The points are like tiny satin bulbs that glide through the hair, never splitting, never scraping. Ask at your store to-day for

This Handy Package for
Your Pocket Book
Invaluable HUMP Hair Pins Save
Your Locks Twenty Times a Day.

THIS BIG PACKAGE—ASSORTED SIZES—
FOR YOUR DRESSING TABLE



HAIR PIN
"LOOKS THE LOCKS"
THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS ASSORTED SIZES—FOR
THE HUMP HAIR PIN MFG. CO., CHICAGO

LOOK FOR THE CAMEL AND HUMP ON EVERY PACKAGE

THE HUMP HAIR PIN MFG. CO., CHICAGO

SOL. H. GOLDBERG,
President,
Phone Calumet 4831.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

New Assortments Unusually Priced—

Women's House Dresses
and Crepe Negligees
at \$1.95 Each

First in the order of the new spring wardrobe for the efficient housekeeper are the garments to wear at home.

So these sections will be the center of active interest, for here are Many Crisp, Smart-Looking House Dresses—One in the Style Sketched—\$1.95.

Striped in black-and-white or pink-and-white and tailored with that painstaking workmanship that is a pleasure to see and a satisfaction in actual wear, \$1.95.

New Crepe Negligees—Five Charming Styles—Very Special at \$1.95.

Negligees in the graceful Empire styles, in the straight coat style, negligees with the fitted waist, negligees hand-embroidered, some trimmed with quaint ribbon frillings, others with lacy lingerie collars—in figured effects and plain colors.

—Most Unusually Priced at \$1.95 Each.
Third Floor, North Room.



CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

From the February Sale—

Taffeta Silk Petticoats
Remarkably Priced at \$3.95

Never—even in the days when there was no dearth of silk fabrics—has a February Sale offered more special opportunity than does this one.

And those economy-wise women who fully realize the unique situation to-day will be quick to take advantage of these

Special Assortments of Silk Petticoats

In Five New and Exceptionally Smart Styles

Two of these are pictured. Note the full and flaring flounces, quaintly ruffled and shirred and frilled. The color variety is practically limitless, plain tones and changeable effects in every charming combination.

And Above All Is Emphasized the Value-giving—At \$3.95.

Third Floor, North Room.



CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.



In the February Sale Are
Shoes for Men

For Street Wear—For Business—For Dress
Which Present Extraordinary Value at
\$4.75, \$5.95, \$6.75 and \$7.45

THEY are such shoes as you would hardly expect to be priced the way these are priced today.

They are of black calf, tan calf, patent and black kid—numerous shapes from which to choose—and they constitute the buying opportunity of the season in high grade shoes for men.

Men's Boots—Custom Shape,
Special \$4.95 Pair

These are of tan Russia calf and black Russia calf in straight lace pattern, in all sizes—and they are specially priced at \$4.95 pair.

First Floor, South Room.

A Single Nickel

Starts you, under the new Bartlett plan, on the road to ownership of Chicago Real Estate—the safest, surest way of all to prosperity!

Just one little 5 cent piece puts you in possession of a \$25 BARTLETT CONVERTIBLE 6% REAL ESTATE BOND. And this speedily leads to your actual ownership of a choice piece of Chicago property—AT EVEN LESS THAN ITS USUAL BARTLETT BARGAIN PRICE!

This wonderful plan is winning all Chicago. Hundreds and hundreds in every walk of life, appreciating its great and many money-saving advantages, have already bought Bartlett Bonds of all denominations—\$25, \$50, \$100 and up! Scores more will buy this very day.

KNOW ALL ABOUT THE BARTLETT BOND! PHONE, CALL OR WRITE—NOW!

Fred H. Bartlett & Co.

Chicago's Largest Real Estate Operators
59 to 69 W. Washington St.—Phone Read. 3751
Office Open Every Evening Till Nine

THE BARTLETT
6%
CONVERTIBLE
REAL ESTATE BOND

FIRE A BLESSING IN DISGUISE TO BERGEN, NORWAY

Flames Destroy Older Part of
City; Natives Able to Care
for the Sufferers.

(By the Scandinavian Correspondent
of the Tribune.)

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 25.—This has been a year of conflagrations with but few parallels in the history of Norway. The terrible fire that swept Bergen a few days after the beginning of the new year was hardly extinguished when news came that the beautiful little city of Molde was burning. In both cases the losses were comparatively great, with a corresponding suffering to all those who lost all they had in the fire.

The public, however, responded promptly and liberally to the appeal for assistance and offers of help came from all parts of the world. It is pleasing to note that the help offered from Norwegian sources alone was so liberal that it was not necessary to accept the assistance tendered by foreign governments and institutions.

For Bergen the fire will in the long run be of great benefit through the opportunity thus obtained to improve the central and most valuable part of the city.

Old District Destroyed.
The part that was burned was built after 1701, when the same district was ravaged by fire. The buildings were small, cramped, and built mostly of wood. The biggest street running through the district was nothing more than a lane.

Fortunately none of the many buildings of historic interest or valuable collections were touched by the fire. The only building of special interest that was destroyed was the old drug store "Evan"—the swan-where Norway's famous violinist, Ole Bull, was born and reared.

Another house from about the thirteenth century also was burned, but had little historic interest except for the cryptlike cellar, which remains intact. The total loss caused by the fire runs up into millions and it is absolutely impossible to form any adequate idea as to the real extent of the loss. A great part of the loss is covered by foreign insurance, and as the city itself is in a strong economic position, the loss will be borne without any particular hardships outside of the immediate inconvenience to trade and the suffering of those who lost their homes.

King Gives Aid to Destitute.
In Molde the conditions are worse, as the fire hit the district of the poorer class and those being least able to stand the loss; but as contributions are coming steadily in, the worst of the sufferings are now alleviated.

The king was exceedingly active after the fire at both places. He went to Bergen to inspect the conditions and learn the needs of the people and set a good example by giving 20,000 kroner to the relief fund. As soon as he heard of the fire at Molde he set out for that city. He returned yesterday to Bergen after an exceedingly rough and delayed voyage in a terrible gale which lately has passed over the western coast. There after the king showed the same interest and gave an equal sum to the alleviation of suffering.

At the opening debate of the riksdag, where the question of Sweden's foreign policy was thoroughly discussed, some of the speakers openly took part with the Premier.

Premier Defends Sweden's Course.
Mr. Hammarskjöld in a powerful speech made the position of his government perfectly clear, stating the right determination of the government to maintain a strict and loyal neutrality as long as consistent with the honor and national interests of the country.

He spoke at length of the trade relations with the warring powers with an unmistakable address to England, and he made the significant remark that some of the difficulties arising out of England's interference with the traffic on the high seas could have been avoided, if the government had taken its position as a real neutral power less seriously and not demands coming from either side with more indulgence.

"The road of lenience," he said, "is a dangerous road to travel, as experience has proven. It can easily lead too far away from real neutrality. On one side there is a danger that any submission to infringements upon our rights and liberty also will remain in effect after the war, and on the other side leave us painfully

CUMMINS NATIONAL GUARD BILL.

BY CAPT. HENRY J. REILLY,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]

It is generally recognized that, under the voluntary military system with a high rate of pay, due to having to compete with civil occupations, that it is impossible to raise a regular army of more than 200,000 to 300,000 men.

For this reason it is necessary to have a second force which will provide the hundreds of thousands of additional men needed to fight a big war. The administration proposed a second force of 400,000 to be called the continental army.

The national guard and its friends want the guard to become the second force.

One of the first bills looking to the organization of the existing national guard as this second force has been introduced by Senator Cummins. This bill provides that the organized militia or the national guard, as it is commonly called, shall consist of a force of 400,000 officers and enlisted men between the ages of 18 and 65 in the different states and territories and the District of Columbia.

Manner of Raising Force.
This force is to be organized along the same lines as the regular army and to be raised by the different states and territories in the same proportion as their representation in congress.

The president may, in time of war, recruit this force to a strength of 500,000. It is authorized in times of peace, to divide the country into districts and prescribe the different classes of troops for each district. He may, but only on the request of a governor, organize officers' reserve corps, composed of former officers of the regular army, marine corps, navy, the national guard, former noncommissioned officers of the regulars and graduates from military institutions which have regular officers as instructors.

The bill provides that the bill, as it prevents uniformity or organization, because permitting some of the states to have such reserve corps, while others may not.

Equipped Like Regulars.
The guard is to be uniformed and equipped the same as the regular army, under regulations issued by the president. Not less than forty-eight drills a year, with at least twenty consecutive days in camp are prescribed. If federal pay is to be drawn.

Payment is to be made for officers and enlisted men. The bill provides they swear to serve the United States for two years, unless sooner released by competent authority, anywhere the regular army may be employed, however, under call from the president of the United States.

dependent both politically and economically.

Paper Embargo Serious.
This speech is significant enough and leaves no room for doubt as to the real meaning, although clothed in carefully selected words and phrases.

The embargo which the government will do its duty as a neutral power as it sees it, but also that it is equally determined not to tolerate any unjust and unnecessary infringement on its rights.

This does not signify that Sweden for commercial reasons will be willing to go to war, but simply that it is determined to meet encroachments upon its trade with reprisals of the same kind.

The embargo placed upon the export of paper probably is the first serious step in this direction, and the effect of it is already now being painfully felt both in England and Germany. It is, however, English that Mr. Balfour's strong speech in parliament, dealing with the neutral powers and their rights, will have a soothing influence on the public mind also in Sweden. It has at all events made an excellent impression here in Norway, as it gives a new guarantee of the British government's determination to respect neutral rights as far as possible and to withstand the high pressure that the world is now putting into a delicate position.

Enormous Profits Made.
The annual statement of the banks of Norway show in most cases an enormous increase in earnings as compared with those of the year before, and the earnings of our shipping trade have also been enormous. Several of our big companies show a net profit corresponding to the entire capital, and in some instances more than that.

If the war should end sooner than calculated by those specialists, there will be some heavy losses to pay by those holding these abnormally high priced stocks, but the present market conditions continue for a year or more the values will have been equalized by money flowing in from foreign sources.

INFANT LEFT IN BLANKET.
A baby boy, two weeks old, protected from the cold only by a thin red blanket, was abandoned last night in the hallway of the home of Mrs. Catherine Sholka, at 315 North May street. The boy was taken to St. Vincent's orphanage.

Revell & Co.
Ten Car Loads of Office Desks
An Entire Factory Stock on Sale

The Moon Desk Co. of Michigan, Mich., manufacturers of high grade desks and favorably known to the furniture trade for twenty years, having retired from business, we purchased their entire stock consisting of the following: Typewriter Desks and Stands, Waste Paper Baskets, Customers etc. These goods we place on sale today at factory prices, and many pieces are priced at less than cost in manufacture. We illustrate below one of the bargains.

These splendid Roll Top Desks are typical of the values to be had in this great Office Furniture Sale. The Desk shown above is made of beautifully figured mahogany in rich satin dull finish. It is equipped with document boxes, card index, private compartment, vertical file, etc. A magnificent piece of office furniture at the astonishingly low price of \$65.00.

6 ft. long. Mahogany. Value \$100.00

These splendid Roll Top Desks are typical of the values to be had in this great Office Furniture Sale. The Desk shown above is made of beautifully figured mahogany in rich satin dull finish. It is equipped with document boxes, card index, private compartment, vertical file, etc. A magnificent piece of office furniture at the astonishingly low price of \$65.00.

Corner Wabash Ave. and Adams St.

START WORK ON SKELETON DRAFT OF ARMY BILL

House Committee in Favor of Standing Force of 153,000 and 400,000 Reserve.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Executive meetings of the military affairs committee of the house began today with the idea of shaping a skeleton of the army bill. At present the committee has a large majority favoring a standing army of 153,000, and this may be increased to 200,000, with the national guard being increased until it reaches 400,000 or half a million.

Speaker Clark's bill enlarging West Point to twice its present capacity will be incorporated in the regular bill, as will Representative McKellar's bill to establish state military academies, with the name of the institutions to be decided between the federal and state governments.

Representative Caldwell's reserve bill, keeping ex-enlisted men in the reserve until they reach the age of 45, will likewise form a part of the bill.

Rape Daniels on Contract.
Representative Gardner of Massachusetts today took the secretary of the navy for supposedly entering into a contract with the Electric Boat company to build the big 1,000-ton fleet keeping submarine school, in three years, when the administration is on record in favor of speeding up the building program. He introduced a resolution designed to find out if such a contract has been made.

Secretary Daniels and his advisors decided today to inaugurate a system of civilian naval training similar in general outline to that on which military training camps have been established at Fort Leavenworth and elsewhere. It is planned to use six battleships to take those who present themselves for training for a month's cruise beginning about Aug. 15. It is estimated that the six battleships will make possible the training of 2,500 men in the program, it is expected, will be prepared for next year for development of the plan on the Pacific coast.

Illinois for Preparing.
The house today was told that 85 per cent of the people of Illinois favor immediate increases in the national defense. Of the remaining 15 per cent, the house was told that 10 are in favor of increasing the navy to some extent, but not increasing the army, and the other 5 are absolutely opposed to making any increases.

The conveyer of this information was a dispatch from Chicago, a Democratic city, and it is not clear if the result of his poll of the state on the national defense situation.

YUCATAN SISAL GROWERS' CHARGES BEFORE SENATE.
Representative from Southland Tells Co. of American Bankers Enforced a Monopoly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Charges that the International Harvester company withdrew its deposits from the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago because of the latter's participation in a financial combine to assist the government's steel monopoly, Dr. Yucatan, were made before a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture today.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon of the Yucatan committee told the committee that this retaliatory action was made by Cyrus McCormick, president of the harvester company. When the Chicago bank joined with New Orleans, St. Louis and New York banks to finance the Yucatan enterprise it was alleged, the threat was carried out.

United States and with the consent of congress. This in time of war, or when war is imminent.

The act provides for yearly inspections by regular officers to see that federal property has been properly cared for; that the national guard is organized as prescribed, is properly armed, uniformed, and equipped, and is being trained in accordance with federal regulations.

Camps of Instruction.
Where the governor asks for it, the president may order under officers of the regular army, camps of instruction for the officers of the national guard. National guard officers and enlisted men are authorized to attend any military school or college of the United States, except West Point, and the advance courses for those regular officers who are graduates of the staff college at Fort Leavenworth.

These advance courses may be taken provided the national guard officer or soldier concerned has graduated from the staff college.

To carry out the different provisions of the bill, an annual appropriation of \$34,000,000 is provided. No part of this appropriation will be available until the president has caused an inspection of the state to have at least 100 properly equipped, organized, armed, uniformed and equipped, active militia for each senator and representative of the state.

Must Pick Right Man.
Also to participate in this inspection, the state must select its officers from the graduates of federal reserve schools if then established; the military departments of schools having sufficient military training and personnel who have passed an examination similar to that provided for candidates from civil life for commissions as second lieutenants in the regular army.

The act provides that the national guard shall not be made to do drudgery or other police duty.

The bill, as it stands, overcomes most of the present difficulties under which the national guard labors. If the system of state control, even though limited, is to be adhered to.

One important point is overlooked, or intentionally omitted, and that is the means by which, in time of peace, the guard is to be raised to a strength of 400,000.

The bill provides that, in time of war, where voluntary enlistments do not provide enough men, the president can obtain them by the draft. Waiting until then means that the men obtained would be entirely green, and therefore vulnerable as soldiers.

YUCATAN SISAL GROWERS' CHARGES BEFORE SENATE.
Representative from Southland Tells Co. of American Bankers Enforced a Monopoly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Charges that the International Harvester company withdrew its deposits from the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago because of the latter's participation in a financial combine to assist the government's steel monopoly, Dr. Yucatan, were made before a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture today.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon of the Yucatan committee told the committee that this retaliatory action was made by Cyrus McCormick, president of the harvester company. When the Chicago bank joined with New Orleans, St. Louis and New York banks to finance the Yucatan enterprise it was alleged, the threat was carried out.

The conveyer of this information was a dispatch from Chicago, a Democratic city, and it is not clear if the result of his poll of the state on the national defense situation.

YUCATAN SISAL GROWERS' CHARGES BEFORE SENATE.
Representative from Southland Tells Co. of American Bankers Enforced a Monopoly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Charges that the International Harvester company withdrew its deposits from the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago because of the latter's participation in a financial combine to assist the government's steel monopoly, Dr. Yucatan, were made before a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture today.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon of the Yucatan committee told the committee that this retaliatory action was made by Cyrus McCormick, president of the harvester company. When the Chicago bank joined with New Orleans, St. Louis and New York banks to finance the Yucatan enterprise it was alleged, the threat was carried out.

The conveyer of this information was a dispatch from Chicago, a Democratic city, and it is not clear if the result of his poll of the state on the national defense situation.

YUCATAN SISAL GROWERS' CHARGES BEFORE SENATE.
Representative from Southland Tells Co. of American Bankers Enforced a Monopoly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Charges that the International Harvester company withdrew its deposits from the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago because of the latter's participation in a financial combine to assist the government's steel monopoly, Dr. Yucatan, were made before a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture today.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon of the Yucatan committee told the committee that this retaliatory action was made by Cyrus McCormick, president of the harvester company. When the Chicago bank joined with New Orleans, St. Louis and New York banks to finance the Yucatan enterprise it was alleged, the threat was carried out.

The conveyer of this information was a dispatch from Chicago, a Democratic city, and it is not clear if the result of his poll of the state on the national defense situation.

YUCATAN SISAL GROWERS' CHARGES BEFORE SENATE.
Representative from Southland Tells Co. of American Bankers Enforced a Monopoly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Charges that the International Harvester company withdrew its deposits from the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago because of the latter's participation in a financial combine to assist the government's steel monopoly, Dr. Yucatan, were made before a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture today.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon of the Yucatan committee told the committee that this retaliatory action was made by Cyrus McCormick, president of the harvester company. When the Chicago bank joined with New Orleans, St. Louis and New York banks to finance the Yucatan enterprise it was alleged, the threat was carried out.

The conveyer of this information was a dispatch from Chicago, a Democratic city, and it is not clear if the result of his poll of the state on the national defense situation.

YUCATAN SISAL GROWERS' CHARGES BEFORE SENATE.
Representative from Southland Tells Co. of American Bankers Enforced a Monopoly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Charges that the International Harvester company withdrew its deposits from the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago because of the latter's participation in a financial combine to assist the government's steel monopoly, Dr. Yucatan, were made before a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture today.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon of the Yucatan committee told the committee that this retaliatory action was made by Cyrus McCormick, president of the harvester company. When the Chicago bank joined with New Orleans, St. Louis and New York banks to finance the Yucatan enterprise it was alleged, the threat was carried out.

The conveyer of this information was a dispatch from Chicago, a Democratic city, and it is not clear if the result of his poll of the state on the national defense situation.

YUCATAN SISAL GROWERS' CHARGES BEFORE SENATE.
Representative from Southland Tells Co. of American Bankers Enforced a Monopoly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Charges that the International Harvester company withdrew its deposits from the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago because of the latter's participation in a financial combine to assist the government's steel monopoly, Dr. Yucatan, were made before a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture today.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon of the Yucatan committee told the committee that this retaliatory action was made by Cyrus McCormick, president of the harvester company. When the Chicago bank joined with New Orleans, St. Louis and New York banks to finance the Yucatan enterprise it was alleged, the threat was carried out.

The conveyer of this information was a dispatch from Chicago, a Democratic city, and it is not clear if the result of his poll of the state on the national defense situation.

YUCATAN SISAL GROWERS' CHARGES BEFORE SENATE.
Representative from Southland Tells Co. of American Bankers Enforced a Monopoly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Charges that the International Harvester company withdrew its deposits from the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago because of the latter's participation in a financial combine to assist the government's steel monopoly, Dr. Yucatan, were made before a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture today.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon of the Yucatan committee told the committee that this retaliatory action was made by Cyrus McCormick, president of the harvester company. When the Chicago bank joined with New Orleans, St. Louis and New York banks to finance the Yucatan enterprise it was alleged, the threat was carried out.

The conveyer of this information was a dispatch from Chicago, a Democratic city, and it is not clear if the result of his poll of the state on the national defense situation.

YUCATAN SISAL GROWERS' CHARGES BEFORE SENATE.
Representative from Southland Tells Co. of American Bankers Enforced a Monopoly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Charges that the International Harvester company withdrew its deposits from the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago because of the latter's participation in a financial combine to assist the government's steel monopoly, Dr. Yucatan, were made before a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture today.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon of the Yucatan committee told the committee that this retaliatory action was made by Cyrus McCormick, president of the harvester company. When the Chicago bank joined with New Orleans, St. Louis and New York banks to finance the Yucatan enterprise it was alleged, the threat was carried out.

The conveyer of this information was a dispatch from Chicago, a Democratic city, and it is not clear if the result of his poll of the state on the national defense situation.

YUCATAN SISAL GROWERS' CHARGES BEFORE SENATE.
Representative from Southland Tells Co. of American Bankers Enforced a Monopoly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Charges that the International Harvester company withdrew its deposits from the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago because of the latter's participation in a financial combine to assist the government's steel monopoly, Dr. Yucatan, were made before a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture today.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon of the Yucatan committee told the committee that this retaliatory action was made by Cyrus McCormick, president of the harvester company. When the Chicago bank joined with New Orleans, St. Louis and New York banks to finance the Yucatan enterprise it was alleged, the threat was carried out.

The conveyer of this information was a dispatch from Chicago, a Democratic city, and it is not clear if the result of his poll of the state on the national defense situation.

START WORK ON SKELETON DRAFT OF ARMY BILL

House Committee in Favor of Standing Force of 153,000 and 400,000 Reserve.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Executive meetings of the military affairs committee of the house began today with the idea of shaping a skeleton of the army bill. At present the committee has a large majority favoring a standing army of 153,000, and this may be increased to 200,000, with the national guard being increased until it reaches 400,000 or half a million.

Speaker Clark's bill enlarging West Point to twice its present capacity will be incorporated in the regular bill, as will Representative McKellar's bill to establish state military academies, with the name of the institutions to be decided between the federal and state governments.

Representative Caldwell's reserve bill, keeping ex-enlisted men in the reserve until they reach the age of 45, will likewise form a part of the bill.

Rape Daniels on Contract.
Representative Gardner of Massachusetts today took the secretary of the navy for supposedly entering into a contract with the Electric Boat company to build the big 1,000-ton fleet keeping submarine school, in three years, when the administration is on record in favor of speeding up the building program. He introduced a resolution designed to find out if such a contract has been made.

Secretary Daniels and his advisors decided today to inaugurate a system of civilian naval training similar in general outline to that on which military training camps have been established at Fort Leavenworth and elsewhere. It is planned to use six battleships to take those who present themselves for training for a month's cruise beginning about Aug. 15. It is estimated that the six battleships will make possible the training of 2,500 men in the program, it is expected, will be prepared for next year for development of the plan on the Pacific coast.

Illinois for Preparing.
The house today was told that 85 per cent of the people of Illinois favor immediate increases in the national defense. Of the remaining 15 per cent, the house was told that 10 are in favor of increasing the navy to some extent, but not increasing the army, and the other 5 are absolutely opposed to making any increases.

The conveyer of this information was a dispatch from Chicago, a Democratic city, and it is not clear if the result of his poll of the state on the national defense situation.

YUCATAN SISAL GROWERS' CHARGES BEFORE SENATE.
Representative from Southland Tells Co. of American Bankers Enforced a Monopoly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Charges that the International Harvester company withdrew its deposits from the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago because of the latter's participation in a financial combine to assist the government's steel monopoly, Dr. Yucatan, were made before a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture today.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon of the Yucatan committee told the committee that this retaliatory action was made by Cyrus McCormick, president of the harvester company. When the Chicago bank joined with New Orleans, St. Louis and New York banks to finance the Yucatan enterprise it was alleged, the threat was carried out.

The conveyer of this information was a dispatch from Chicago, a Democratic city, and it is not clear if the result of his poll of the state on the national defense situation.

YUCATAN SISAL GROWERS' CHARGES BEFORE SENATE.
Representative from Southland Tells Co. of American Bankers Enforced a Monopoly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Charges that the International Harvester company withdrew its deposits from the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago because of the latter's participation in a financial combine to assist the government's steel monopoly, Dr. Yucatan, were made before a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture today.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon of the Yucatan committee told the committee that this retaliatory action was made by Cyrus McCormick, president of the harvester company. When the Chicago bank joined with New Orleans, St. Louis and New York banks to finance the Yucatan enterprise it was alleged, the threat was carried out.

The conveyer of this information was a dispatch from Chicago, a Democratic city, and it is not clear if the result of his poll of the state on the national defense situation.

YUCATAN SISAL GROWERS' CHARGES BEFORE SENATE.
Representative from Southland Tells Co. of American Bankers Enforced a Monopoly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Charges that the International Harvester company withdrew its deposits from the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago because of the latter's participation in a financial combine to assist the government's steel monopoly, Dr. Yucatan, were made before a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture today.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon of the Yucatan committee told the committee that this retaliatory action was made by Cyrus McCormick, president of the harvester company. When the Chicago bank joined with New Orleans, St. Louis and New York banks to finance the Yucatan enterprise it was alleged, the threat was carried out.

The conveyer of this information was a dispatch from Chicago, a Democratic city, and it is not clear if the result of his poll of the state on the national defense situation.

YUCATAN SISAL GROWERS' CHARGES BEFORE SENATE.
Representative from Southland Tells Co. of American Bankers Enforced a Monopoly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Charges that the International Harvester company withdrew its deposits from the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago because of the latter's participation in a financial combine to assist the government's steel monopoly, Dr. Yucatan, were made before a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture today.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon of the Yucatan committee told the committee that this retaliatory action was made by Cyrus McCormick, president of the harvester company. When the Chicago bank joined with New Orleans, St. Louis and New York banks to finance the Yucatan enterprise it was alleged, the threat was carried out.

The conveyer of this information was a dispatch from Chicago, a Democratic city, and it is not clear if the result of his poll of the state on the national defense situation.

YUCATAN SISAL GROWERS' CHARGES BEFORE SENATE.
Representative from Southland Tells Co. of American Bankers Enforced a Monopoly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Charges that the International Harvester company withdrew its deposits from the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago because of the latter's participation in a financial combine to assist the government's steel monopoly, Dr. Yucatan, were made before a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture today.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon of the Yucatan committee told the committee that this retaliatory action was made by Cyrus McCormick, president of the harvester company. When the Chicago bank joined with New Orleans, St. Louis and New York banks to finance the Yucatan enterprise it was alleged, the threat was carried out.

The conveyer of this information was a dispatch from Chicago, a Democratic city, and it is not clear if the result of his poll of the state on the national defense situation.

YUCATAN SISAL GROWERS' CHARGES BEFORE SENATE.
Representative from Southland Tells Co. of American Bankers Enforced a Monopoly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Charges that the International Harvester company withdrew its deposits from the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago because of the latter's participation in a financial combine to assist the government's steel monopoly, Dr. Yucatan, were made before a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture today.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon of the Yucatan committee told the committee that this retaliatory action was made by Cyrus McCormick, president of the harvester company. When the Chicago bank joined with New Orleans, St. Louis and New York banks to finance the Yucatan enterprise it was alleged, the threat was carried out.

The conveyer of this information was a dispatch from Chicago, a Democratic city, and it is not clear if the result of his poll of the state on the national defense situation.

YUCATAN SISAL GROWERS' CHARGES BEFORE SENATE.
Representative from Southland Tells Co. of American Bankers Enforced a Monopoly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Charges that the International Harvester company withdrew its deposits from the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago because of the latter's participation in a financial combine to assist the government's steel monopoly, Dr. Yucatan, were made before a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture today.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon of the Yucatan committee told the committee that this retaliatory action was made by Cyrus McCormick, president of the harvester company. When the Chicago bank joined with New Orleans, St. Louis and New York banks to finance the Yucatan enterprise it was alleged, the threat was carried out.

The conveyer of this information was a dispatch from Chicago, a Democratic city, and it is not clear if the result of his poll of the state on the national defense situation.

YUCATAN SISAL GROWERS' CHARGES BEFORE SENATE.
Representative from Southland Tells Co. of American Bankers Enforced a Monopoly.

SLAVS RETREAT IN GOOD ORDER FROM WARSAW

German Victory Fails to Demoralize Russians; Little Confusion in City.

BY STANLEY WASHBURN.

In describing the operations on the eastern front I have not intruded personal experiences, except in so far as to indicate my sources of information. I have already outlined the military movements leading up to the evacuation of Warsaw, but to understand the situation at this time it seems worth while to give a little picture of the army and of the city on the last day it remained in Russian hands.

I had spent the night in a hotel, but the constant alarms and announcements that the bridges were about to be blown up had not been conducive either to rest or to sleep. I have never known a place where rumors based on nothing spread with such thoroughness in so short a time.

The last night I slept in the hotel just as I was getting into bed about 2 a. m. two wild-eyed Poles burst in to inform me that the bridges were to be blown up in two hours and that all rail communication had been cut that afternoon. I did not believe it and after turning them out went to sleep. I was awakened at 4 o'clock by a friend in his pajamas who broke into the room with the inspiring information that the bridges were being blown up.

Air Craft Pay Early Visit.
As my motor was the only means of transportation on which we could depend to keep us out of the clutches of the enemy and as it was in a garage on the Warsaw side of the Vistula, I felt that I must get up.

The alarm, however, was premature, for the noise was not the blowing up of bridges, but only a couple of "early birds" German taubes out dropping a little morning greeting on Warsaw in the shape of bombs which were bursting about town. While the sky was filled with the smoke from Russian shrapnel breaking above us in the blue.

Thus I finally left Warsaw as a sleeping bass, because though war is enervating it is still necessary to get some rest. We decided to sleep in a palace at Novinski in the future, but failed in this anticipation because the staff of the Second army which left the same day, took over our palace and left us only a room in a small house further up the street.

Mile After Mile of Fugitives.
It was on the day we learned from the staff that the game was up as far as Warsaw was concerned. Even if one had not been told the roads needed no interpretation. Mile after mile in unbroken ranks, plodding through the dust that rose above the road in clouds, was the endless column of caissons, transport cars, field kitchens, and the thousand and other odds and ends that belong to an army.

In this retreat, as in the many others that I have accompanied, or rather preceded, in Russia, there was nothing in the faces of the men to indicate whether they were retreating or advancing. Wednesday, Aug. 4, Warsaw's last day, we left early in my motor and ran down to the position where the Thirty-sixth corps, now reinforced by the Thirty-fifth, was standing between the Germans and the Russian line of retreat.

It was a perfectly still day, with hardly a cloud in the sky. Save for the dull booming of the guns over on the river there was peace everywhere. During the morning there was scarcely any movement on the Lublin-Warsaw road, which was the line of communication of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth army corps.

Seen No Headlong Flight.
The world outside that was waiting eagerly for news from Warsaw no doubt imagined scenes of chaos and confusion. Every mile on the road one met a few belated refugees plodding quietly along, but otherwise there was nothing to indicate that the last great drama of Warsaw was being enacted under our noses.

By noon there was more signs of life, for guns began to come back from the front, each muffled and soiled by hard usage, with the accompanying caissons, also, now quite empty. I passed battery after battery on the road, coming back at a time when each was worth its weight in gold.

A GIBSON GIRL

Daughter of Famous Illustrator Whose Engagement to George B. Post Jr., Is Announced.



Miss Irene Langhorne Gibson.

New York, Feb. 17.—(Special).—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson today announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Irene Langhorne Gibson, to George B. Post Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post of 3 East Fifty-first street. Miss Gibson, whose mother is one of the famous Langhorne beauties, was introduced to society early in the season and is the third of the 1916 debutantes to become engaged.

Albemarle county, Virginia, and Mr. and Mrs. Chiswell Dabney Langhorne gave to the world the five girls known the world over as the beautiful Langhorne sisters. The face and figure of Irene, who married the artist, Gibson, has been made familiar to millions by her husband's illustrations.

Nanale Langhorne made the richest catch, marrying Waldorf Astor. Nora, who wed Paul Phelps in this city in 1908, was the youngest, and was thought by some to be the most beautiful. Miss Phyllis became the wife of Reginald Brooks, and Miss Ivy, who died in 1914, wedded T. Moncreux Perkins.

Mr. Post is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1913, and is a member of the Harvard, Knickerbocker, Balmoral Golf, and other clubs. No date has been set for the wedding.

Why? No shells.

The Germans say the lack of shells was exaggerated by the Russians as an excuse for defeat. The Germans are mistaken in thinking this. I am sure of this, because I was there and saw it. We hunted that day with the general commanding the Thirty-sixth corps. Not far away the boom of guns and occasional roll of rifle and machine gun fire told the story. Yet the war was hardly mentioned at all by any of us during the lunch.

Abandon Trip to Front.
From this one can gather some idea as to the amount of confusion that prevailed. The general had suggested that we go forward toward the positions that afternoon and horses were actually saddled and in readiness for the trip when some last-minute order after our program and return to Warsaw, for something told me that the end was nearer than the scenes of quiet on the Lublin-Warsaw road indicated.

We left at once and started back for the town, but now the scene was quite changed from what we had witnessed in the morning. The evacuation was well under way and everywhere one met the troops who were coming over the river. At one point in the road I stopped the motor to talk with the soldiers of the Thirty-sixth corps, the last unit of which had just crossed the river that morning and had been badly dusted.

The colonel of the regiment was sitting on his horse in the middle of a field with note book in hand checking up his losses. The soldiers of his command were lying along the grassy bank by the roadside, many of them falling asleep the moment they sat down.

Russian Troops Worn Out.
A field kitchen was halted in the road and the few soldiers that were not asleep were lining up to get what was perhaps their first ration since the night before.

Many wore bloody bandages and all were worn and bedraggled. "Have I thought, one will find the morale of the Russians at its very lowest ebb. These are men that have been fighting for days and have lost."

I called up a strapping private soldier. Wearily he got to his feet and came over to the side of the motor. His face was gray with fatigue and his eyes glassy for want of rest.

"How do you feel now about the war," I asked him. "Do you want peace?" He looked at me in a dazed kind of way and replied as he shuffled his feet uneasily. "We are all very tired."

"But still what do you want to do about the war?" I persisted. The Russian are not quick to reply to questions under any circumstances. For a long time the tired soldier looked at me and then for the second time he said: "I am very tired. We are all very tired."

Sure of His Superiority.
"Well, then," I said, "do you want to make peace and leave the Germans in possession of Warsaw?"

For a long time he stood in the hot afternoon sun looking at the dust in the road, and then he replied:

"I am very tired. So are we all. The Germans are taking Warsaw today. This is not as it should be. I think I am a better soldier than the Germans. With rifles and shells we can always beat him. It is not right that we should give up Warsaw."

He paused for a moment and then looked up with his eyes flashing as he finished in one quick burst: "Never. I am tired, but I want to go back and fight some more. We cannot leave the Germans in Warsaw."

It was after 8 when we came over the hills and looked down on Warsaw that so many times before had greeted us as the return from scores of trips. But now a glance showed that the city which we had followed its destinies for a year had come to its end.

At the end of the beautiful new bridge hung one of our observation balloons, while a couple of miles up the river the big German shells were bursting with terrific detonations, literally spouting buildings into the air. Our own batteries, down to their last shots, replied only occasionally, or, as in many places, not at all.

Germans Moving Up Batteries.
Warsaw was passing from us and passing rapidly, and as I stood on the new bridge watching the bursting shells

through my glasses my mind ran back over the last eight months. I thought of the tens of thousands of heroic men that lay buried on the Bura line. I recalled the sacrifices of the Siberians in October to save Warsaw.

As it all passed through my mind my heart grew heavy. It was as though something near and dear to me was slowly dying before my eyes. But the German shells were falling nearer. Evidently some of their batteries were being advanced. One of those big ten inch shells on the highway and we might not get our car out. It was no time for sentiment.

The bridges were mined and guards stood around the electric connections. I dared not take the car into town lest a premature explosion leave us stranded with it on the west side. So we went over the bridge on foot and took a cab to the old hotel where we had been living for months.

Old Hotel Is Deserted.
It was deserted but for the staff of the hotel. All guests, we were told, had been cleared out early in the afternoon by the orders of the military. The employees of the hotel, mostly Poles, stood about like mourners at a funeral.

The lobby which we had known of yore filled with officers and well-dressed women was empty and silent but for the reverberation of the German made thunder that sounded over our ears. We went up on the roof and took a last look.

In the west columns of smoke were rolling up. The bridge in the street was about as usual, though there was a peculiar depression everywhere. After snatching a few sandwiches we left the hotel and drove to the end of the old bridge. This was literally the eleventh hour in Warsaw, for there was less of a crash on the bridge in this moment than there had been ten days before when the civil government had left. While we were crossing the bridge four bombs were dropped from aeroplanes.

Many Bombs Are Dropped.
Many of the taubes were speeding about in the gray dome of the early evening and hardly a minute passed that a high explosive dropped from above did not shake the windows with its report. A taube flew over the bridge as we crossed and dropped a bomb, which fortunately fell in Praga and not on us.

Russian batteries outside the town were pouring shrapnel up into the sky. I saw one German aeroplane skim out of a cloud of desecrated smoke where it counted the bursts of fourteen Russian shrapnel shells in the air at the same time.

At the end of the bridge I found my motor. My chauffeur's sister-in-law, so he told me, had had her arm blown off at the shoulder by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane the night before. She died shortly after. A bomb which fell at the intersection of two of the main streets killed or wounded twenty-five civilians.

Last Act of the Drama.
Thus did the flyers make merry over the city which within forty-eight hours was to be theirs. Why did they do it? I have never heard any adequate explanation. As it began to grow dark we moved eastward, and as the gray of twilight began to fade I stood on the hill at Vespert, eight miles out from our sight the golden dome of the Greek church in Warsaw. A few hours later the bridges were blown up and Warsaw was no longer Russian.

The sixth article by Mr. Washburn on the Teutonic drives in Russia will appear in tomorrow's "Tribune."

FOR POLAND.

New Contributions to Aid Victims in the War Zone.

Additional contributions to the relief fund for Polish war victims were reported yesterday as follows:

Previously reported.....	\$51,427.00
Allos Rosen.....	500.00
Dr. E. F. Kasper.....	100.00
Joe A. Fry.....	100.00
John Murphy.....	50.00
Julius S. Sadowski.....	25.00
J. Z. C.....	10.00
Harry E. Mack.....	10.00
Mrs. E. F. Wallis.....	10.00
Joseph L. Lippitt.....	5.00
Carl J. J.....	5.00
W. G. Edson.....	1.00
Anonymous.....	1.00
Total.....	\$52,544.00

Checks should be made payable to James B. Forgan, treasurer, care the First National bank.

through my glasses my mind ran back over the last eight months. I thought of the tens of thousands of heroic men that lay buried on the Bura line. I recalled the sacrifices of the Siberians in October to save Warsaw.

As it all passed through my mind my heart grew heavy. It was as though something near and dear to me was slowly dying before my eyes. But the German shells were falling nearer. Evidently some of their batteries were being advanced.

One of those big ten inch shells on the highway and we might not get our car out. It was no time for sentiment. The bridges were mined and guards stood around the electric connections. I dared not take the car into town lest a premature explosion leave us stranded with it on the west side.

So we went over the bridge on foot and took a cab to the old hotel where we had been living for months.

Old Hotel Is Deserted.
It was deserted but for the staff of the hotel. All guests, we were told, had been cleared out early in the afternoon by the orders of the military. The employees of the hotel, mostly Poles, stood about like mourners at a funeral.

The lobby which we had known of yore filled with officers and well-dressed women was empty and silent but for the reverberation of the German made thunder that sounded over our ears. We went up on the roof and took a last look.

In the west columns of smoke were rolling up. The bridge in the street was about as usual, though there was a peculiar depression everywhere. After snatching a few sandwiches we left the hotel and drove to the end of the old bridge. This was literally the eleventh hour in Warsaw, for there was less of a crash on the bridge in this moment than there had been ten days before when the civil government had left. While we were crossing the bridge four bombs were dropped from aeroplanes.

Many Bombs Are Dropped.
Many of the taubes were speeding about in the gray dome of the early evening and hardly a minute passed that a high explosive dropped from above did not shake the windows with its report. A taube flew over the bridge as we crossed and dropped a bomb, which fortunately fell in Praga and not on us.

Russian batteries outside the town were pouring shrapnel up into the sky. I saw one German aeroplane skim out of a cloud of desecrated smoke where it counted the bursts of fourteen Russian shrapnel shells in the air at the same time.

At the end of the bridge I found my motor. My chauffeur's sister-in-law, so he told me, had had her arm blown off at the shoulder by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane the night before. She died shortly after. A bomb which fell at the intersection of two of the main streets killed or wounded twenty-five civilians.

Last Act of the Drama.
Thus did the flyers make merry over the city which within forty-eight hours was to be theirs. Why did they do it? I have never heard any adequate explanation. As it began to grow dark we moved eastward, and as the gray of twilight began to fade I stood on the hill at Vespert, eight miles out from our sight the golden dome of the Greek church in Warsaw. A few hours later the bridges were blown up and Warsaw was no longer Russian.

The sixth article by Mr. Washburn on the Teutonic drives in Russia will appear in tomorrow's "Tribune."

verberation of the German made thunder that sounded over our ears. We went up on the roof and took a last look.

In the west columns of smoke were rolling up. The bridge in the street was about as usual, though there was a peculiar depression everywhere. After snatching a few sandwiches we left the hotel and drove to the end of the old bridge. This was literally the eleventh hour in Warsaw, for there was less of a crash on the bridge in this moment than there had been ten days before when the civil government had left. While we were crossing the bridge four bombs were dropped from aeroplanes.

Many Bombs Are Dropped.
Many of the taubes were speeding about in the gray dome of the early evening and hardly a minute passed that a high explosive dropped from above did not shake the windows with its report. A taube flew over the bridge as we crossed and dropped a bomb, which fortunately fell in Praga and not on us.

Russian batteries outside the town were pouring shrapnel up into the sky. I saw one German aeroplane skim out of a cloud of desecrated smoke where it counted the bursts of fourteen Russian shrapnel shells in the air at the same time.

At the end of the bridge I found my motor. My chauffeur's sister-in-law, so he told me, had had her arm blown off at the shoulder by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane the night before. She died shortly after. A bomb which fell at the intersection of two of the main streets killed or wounded twenty-five civilians.

Last Act of the Drama.
Thus did the flyers make merry over the city which within forty-eight hours was to be theirs. Why did they do it? I have never heard any adequate explanation. As it began to grow dark we moved eastward, and as the gray of twilight began to fade I stood on the hill at Vespert, eight miles out from our sight the golden dome of the Greek church in Warsaw. A few hours later the bridges were blown up and Warsaw was no longer Russian.

The sixth article by Mr. Washburn on the Teutonic drives in Russia will appear in tomorrow's "Tribune."

verberation of the German made thunder that sounded over our ears. We went up on the roof and took a last look.

In the west columns of smoke were rolling up. The bridge in the street was about as usual, though there was a peculiar depression everywhere. After snatching a few sandwiches we left the hotel and drove to the end of the old bridge. This was literally the eleventh hour in Warsaw, for there was less of a crash on the bridge in this moment than there had been ten days before when the civil government had left. While we were crossing the bridge four bombs were dropped from aeroplanes.

Many Bombs Are Dropped.
Many of the taubes were speeding about in the gray dome of the early evening and hardly a minute passed that a high explosive dropped from above did not shake the windows with its report. A taube flew over the bridge as we crossed and dropped a bomb, which fortunately fell in Praga and not on us.

Russian batteries outside the town were pouring shrapnel up into the sky. I saw one German aeroplane skim out of a cloud of desecrated smoke where it counted the bursts of fourteen Russian shrapnel shells in the air at the same time.

At the end of the bridge I found my motor. My chauffeur's sister-in-law, so he told me, had had her arm blown off at the shoulder by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane the night before. She died shortly after. A bomb which fell at the intersection of two of the main streets killed or wounded twenty-five civilians.

Last Act of the Drama.
Thus did the flyers make merry over the city which within forty-eight hours was to be theirs. Why did they do it? I have never heard any adequate explanation. As it began to grow dark we moved eastward, and as the gray of twilight began to fade I stood on the hill at Vespert, eight miles out from our sight the golden dome of the Greek church in Warsaw. A few hours later the bridges were blown up and Warsaw was no longer Russian.

The sixth article by Mr. Washburn on the Teutonic drives in Russia will appear in tomorrow's "Tribune."

verberation of the German made thunder that sounded over our ears. We went up on the roof and took a last look.

In the west columns of smoke were rolling up. The bridge in the street was about as usual, though there was a peculiar depression everywhere. After snatching a few sandwiches we left the hotel and drove to the end of the old bridge. This was literally the eleventh hour in Warsaw, for there was less of a crash on the bridge in this moment than there had been ten days before when the civil government had left. While we were crossing the bridge four bombs were dropped from aeroplanes.

Many Bombs Are Dropped.
Many of the taubes were speeding about in the gray dome of the early evening and hardly a minute passed that a high explosive dropped from above did not shake the windows with its report. A taube flew over the bridge as we crossed and dropped a bomb, which fortunately fell in Praga and not on us.

Russian batteries outside the town were pouring shrapnel up into the sky. I saw one German aeroplane skim out of a cloud of desecrated smoke where it counted the bursts of fourteen Russian shrapnel shells in the air at the same time.

At the end of the bridge I found my motor. My chauffeur's sister-in-law, so he told me, had had her arm blown off at the shoulder by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane the night before. She died shortly after. A bomb which fell at the intersection of two of the main streets killed or wounded twenty-five civilians.

Last Act of the Drama.
Thus did the flyers make merry over the city which within forty-eight hours was to be theirs. Why did they do it? I have never heard any adequate explanation. As it began to grow dark we moved eastward, and as the gray of twilight began to fade I stood on the hill at Vespert, eight miles out from our sight the golden dome of the Greek church in Warsaw. A few hours later the bridges were blown up and Warsaw was no longer Russian.

The sixth article by Mr. Washburn on the Teutonic drives in Russia will appear in tomorrow's "Tribune."

verberation of the German made thunder that sounded over our ears. We went up on the roof and took a last look.

In the west columns of smoke were rolling up. The bridge in the street was about as usual, though there was a peculiar depression everywhere. After snatching a few sandwiches we left the hotel and drove to the end of the old bridge. This was literally the eleventh hour in Warsaw, for there was less of a crash on the bridge in this moment than there had been ten days before when the civil government had left. While we were crossing the bridge four bombs were dropped from aeroplanes.

Many Bombs Are Dropped.
Many of the taubes were speeding about in the gray dome of the early evening and hardly a minute passed that a high explosive dropped from above did not shake the windows with its report. A taube flew over the bridge as we crossed and dropped a bomb, which fortunately fell in Praga and not on us.

Russian batteries outside the town were pouring shrapnel up into the sky. I saw one German aeroplane skim out of a cloud of desecrated smoke where it counted the bursts of fourteen Russian shrapnel shells in the air at the same time.

At the end of the bridge I found my motor. My chauffeur's sister-in-law, so he told me, had had her arm blown off at the shoulder by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane the night before. She died shortly after. A bomb which fell at the intersection of two of the main streets killed or wounded twenty-five civilians.

Last Act of the Drama.
Thus did the flyers make merry over the city which within forty-eight hours was to be theirs. Why did they do it? I have never heard any adequate explanation. As it began to grow dark we moved eastward, and as the gray of twilight began to fade I stood on the hill at Vespert, eight miles out from our sight the golden dome of the Greek church in Warsaw. A few hours later the bridges were blown up and Warsaw was no longer Russian.

The sixth article by Mr. Washburn on the Teutonic drives in Russia will appear in tomorrow's "Tribune."

verberation of the German made thunder that sounded over our ears. We went up on the roof and took a last look.

In the west columns of smoke were rolling up. The bridge in the street was about as usual, though there was a peculiar depression everywhere. After snatching a few sandwiches we left the hotel and drove to the end of the old bridge. This was literally the eleventh hour in Warsaw, for there was less of a crash on the bridge in this moment than there had been ten days before when the civil government had left. While we were crossing the bridge four bombs were dropped from aeroplanes.

Many Bombs Are Dropped.
Many of the taubes were speeding about in the gray dome of the early evening and hardly a minute passed that a high explosive dropped from above did not shake the windows with its report. A taube flew over the bridge as we crossed and dropped a bomb, which fortunately fell in Praga and not on us.

Russian batteries outside the town were pouring shrapnel up into the sky. I saw one German aeroplane skim out of a cloud of desecrated smoke where it counted the bursts of fourteen Russian shrapnel shells in the air at the same time.

At the end of the bridge I found my motor. My chauffeur's sister-in-law, so he told me, had had her arm blown off at the shoulder by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane the night before. She died shortly after. A bomb which fell at the intersection of two of the main streets killed or wounded twenty-five civilians.

Last Act of the Drama.
Thus did the flyers make merry over the city which within forty-eight hours was to be theirs. Why did they do it? I have never heard any adequate explanation. As it began to grow dark we moved eastward, and as the gray of twilight began to fade I stood on the hill at Vespert, eight miles out from our sight the golden dome of the Greek church in Warsaw. A few hours later the bridges were blown up and Warsaw was no longer Russian.

The sixth article by Mr. Washburn on the Teutonic drives in Russia will appear in tomorrow's "Tribune."

verberation of the German made thunder that sounded over our ears. We went up on the roof and took a last look.

In the west columns of smoke were rolling up. The bridge in the street was about as usual, though there was a peculiar depression everywhere. After snatching a few sandwiches we left the hotel and drove to the end of the old bridge. This was literally the eleventh hour in Warsaw, for there was less of a crash on the bridge in this moment than there had been ten days before when the civil government had left. While we were crossing the bridge four bombs were dropped from aeroplanes.

TERRIFIC STORM SWEEPS EUROPE; FLOODS MENACE YET

Germany, France, and Holland Report Much Property Damage; Many Lives Lost.

BERLIN, Feb. 17, by wireless to New York.—Reports from the north coast indicate that considerable damage was done by a storm last night, which caused an unusually high tide. Portions of Hamburg near the water front were flooded, and residents of houses there were obliged to abandon their quarters temporarily.

France Swept by Gale.
PARIS, Feb. 17.—A gale swept France yesterday and caused serious damage in Paris and in the provinces. A number of shipwrecks have been reported from the maritime districts. Several persons were killed and injured in Paris by falling tiles and chimneys.

Reports from the front describe the weather for the last forty-eight hours as the worst experienced since the war began. The gale was particularly severe in the Belgian district.

Anxiety in Holland.
AMSTERDAM, via London, Feb. 17.—The flood situation continues to cause the gravest anxiety, although the dikes at critical points have all held thus far. During the last twenty-four hours water at several places has reached the highest stage of the present winter.

The inhabitants of some districts around Amsterdam show signs of leaving and many who during the previous flood remained in their houses are now coming into Amsterdam. Farmers, laborers and soldiers are busy strengthening the weak spots in the dikes.

Reports from the front describe the weather for the last forty-eight hours as the worst experienced since the war began. The gale was particularly severe in the Belgian district.

Anxiety in Holland.
AMSTERDAM, via London, Feb. 17.—The flood situation continues to cause the gravest anxiety, although the dikes at critical points have all held thus far. During the last twenty-four hours water at several places has reached the highest stage of the present winter.

The inhabitants of some districts around Amsterdam show signs of leaving and many who during the previous flood remained in their houses are now coming into Amsterdam. Farmers, laborers and soldiers are busy strengthening the weak spots in the dikes.

Reports from the front describe the weather for the last forty-eight hours as the worst experienced since the war began. The gale was particularly severe in the Belgian district.

Anxiety in Holland.
AMSTERDAM, via London, Feb. 17.—The flood situation continues to cause the gravest anxiety, although the dikes at critical points have all held thus far. During the last twenty-four hours water at several places has reached the highest stage of the present winter.

The inhabitants of some districts around Amsterdam show signs of leaving and many who during the previous flood remained in their houses are now coming into Amsterdam. Farmers, laborers and soldiers are busy strengthening the weak spots in the dikes.

Reports from the front describe the weather for the last forty-eight hours as the worst experienced since the war began. The gale was particularly severe in the Belgian district.

Anxiety in Holland.
AMSTERDAM, via London, Feb. 17.—The flood situation continues to cause the gravest anxiety, although the dikes at critical points have all held thus far. During the last twenty-four hours water at several places has reached the highest stage of the present winter.

The inhabitants of some districts around Amsterdam show signs of leaving and many who during the previous flood remained in their houses are now coming into Amsterdam. Farmers, laborers and soldiers are busy strengthening the weak spots in the dikes.

Reports from the front describe the weather for the last forty-eight hours as the worst experienced since the war began. The gale was particularly severe in the Belgian district.

Anxiety in Holland.
AMSTERDAM, via London, Feb. 17.—The flood situation continues to cause the gravest anxiety, although the dikes at critical points have all held thus far. During the last twenty-four hours water at several places has reached the highest stage of the present winter.

The inhabitants of some districts around Amsterdam show signs of leaving and many who during the previous flood remained in their houses are now coming into Amsterdam. Farmers, laborers and soldiers are busy strengthening the weak spots in the dikes.

Reports from the front describe the weather for the last forty-eight hours as the worst experienced since the war began. The gale was particularly severe in the Belgian district.

Anxiety in Holland.
AMSTERDAM, via London, Feb. 17.—The flood situation continues to cause the gravest anxiety, although the dikes at critical points have all held thus far. During the last twenty-four hours water at several places has reached the highest stage of the present winter.

The inhabitants of some districts around Amsterdam show signs of leaving and many who during the previous flood remained in their houses are now coming into Amsterdam. Farmers, laborers and soldiers are busy strengthening the weak spots in the dikes.

Reports from the front describe the weather for the last forty-eight hours as the worst experienced since the war began. The gale was particularly severe in the Belgian district.

Anxiety in Holland.
AMSTERDAM, via London, Feb. 17.—The flood situation continues to cause the gravest anxiety, although the dikes at critical points have all held thus far. During the last twenty-four hours water at several places has reached the highest stage of the present winter.

The inhabitants of some districts around Amsterdam show signs of leaving and many who during the previous flood remained in their houses are now coming into Amsterdam. Farmers, laborers and soldiers are busy strengthening the weak spots in the dikes.

Reports from the front describe the weather for the last forty-eight hours as the worst experienced since the war began. The gale was particularly severe in the Belgian district.

Anxiety in Holland.
AMSTERDAM, via London, Feb.

Special Displays of RAKST COSTUMES DESIGNED FOR THE RUSSIAN BALLET.

Louis XIV Room,
Women's Costume Section,
Sixth Floor.

MARSHALL FIELD AND COMPANY

Now Being Exhibited
WATER COLORS REFLECT-
ING THE INFLUENCE OF
LE BALLET RUSSE.
The Work of a Polish
Artist, Witold Gordon.
Art Galleries, Second Floor.

The Newest Neckwear Is Quaintly Charming



It seems as though the various historic eras had been reviewed for inspiration of these newest Neckwear modes—the gay outstanding Ruff of the cavalier is to be seen next to the quaint demure Fichu of the Quakeress.

There is a pronounced tendency towards large collars—many capelike in their proportions—a few of which are illustrated.

With the coming of Spring daintier Quimpes and Vesteas are noted, and our present assortments are a delight to the visitor.

Mourning Neckwear and Collar and Cuff Sets are also replete with the interesting old-new influences.

To attempt to review all the new things the Neckwear Section is showing is too gigantic a task. We suggest, rather, that you pay this Section an immediate visit.

First Floor, Middle Room.

Charming Frocks of Crepe de Chine

From the Women's Costume Section

Suitable for tennis or the hotel veranda of a morning—this model will be chosen for present wear in California and at Palm Beach, as well as for next Summer resort wear.



It reveals the Russian influence in its graceful sashed waist, trimmed with braided sailor collar, deep cuffs and commodious pockets for tennis balls, etc. The skirt mounted on a white silk yoke attached to underwaist, is accordion plaited.

This model is delightful in white, rose and brown. Price \$40.00.

Sixth Floor, South Room.

New Wool Suits at \$25 and \$40

That Particular Women
Will Approve

It would be difficult to find a more attractive Spring Suit for its price than the model illustrated at the right of the group.



This is made of fine Serge, along exceedingly smart lines. The collar and small revers are of taffeta; the buttons are conical in shape, pendent upon cords. It can be obtained in white, gray, navy and black serge, and in black and white checks. Price \$25.

Velour Checks and Gabardines—Have been developed into the other model sketched at the left, with pocket-trimmed tunic and petal-like collar of silk faille. This comes in black, white and navy gabardine; also in blue and white, and yellow and white checked velour. Price \$40.00.

Sixth Floor, South Room.

Made of Shimmery Crepe de Chine Hand Embroidered Negligees at \$7.50

A pretty model for boudoir and lounging wear is illustrated. It is a striking example of the many charming Negligees we offer at surprisingly moderate prices.

The double shirred Skirt is accordion plaited; the waist hand embroidered and scalloped. This style is obtainable in rose color, white, delicate pink, light blue, Copenhagen, navy and black.

Sixth Floor, Wabash Avenue.



The Moderately Priced Dress Section Offers Exceptional Quality and Style in Women's Silk Dresses at \$16.50



This collection of several hundred new Frocks constitutes another of the special offerings for which our Moderately Priced Dress Section is becoming so favorably known.

Silk experts have commented on the quality of taffeta, crepe de Chine and crepe meteor which has been put into these models. The five models sketched speak eloquently for the styles. A wide assortment of party colorings—rose, dove gray, and dainty blues—as well as the practical street shades of navy, brown and green are included, also black.

The Newest Style Features.

Quaint draped skirts; coats styles with gathered skirts and smart overskirts, hand embroidered.

Entire Frocks of Crepe Chiffon, trimmed with taffeta; entire Dresses of taffeta, and Dresses with sheer embroidered

bodices and skirts of crepe meteor—suitable for informal dress wear—are included. Each is priced at just \$16.50; and it is our belief that a delightful surprise awaits every woman who comes to see these Frocks in person.

Sixth Floor, Wabash Avenue.

New White Pique Dresses Special, \$5



One of several new models is illustrated, trimmed with large pearl buttons on pockets, front closing and belt. It has an eyelet embroidered and scalloped collar, and turn-back tailored cuffs.

This will make an attractive Dress for summer outing and porch wear. The styles are so attractive and the value so good that many women will choose several of these Frocks.

Sixth Floor, Wabash Ave.

The February Sale of Shoes Now in Progress.

Reductions are in effect on all regular lines of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.

The Newest Blouses Of Embroidered Nets—

The vogue for transparent Blouses continues—

though the fabrics of which these Blouses are made vary with the seasons. Newest just now are the Net Blouses, one of which is illustrated.

This has all white violet clusters embroidered over the bodice, sleeves and collar. Double scalloped trills adorn each cuff; a single frill completes the collar. Price \$8.75.

Another model—embroidered on double front frill has its cuffs and collar bound with satin ribbon. Price \$6.75.

Each of the models is lined—except in the sleeves—with fine net.

Sixth Floor, Middle Room.



The Lingerie Section Offers Dainty Silk Camisoles

To wear under the sheer blouses, here are many dainty styles of crepe de Chine and washable satin Underbodies.

At \$2.95—Made of pink crepe de Chine, hand embroidered with quaint flower-basket motifs in pastel tints. The tiny sleeves and square yoke are edged with lace.

At \$2.50—Washable Satin Camisoles, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, in V shaped insertions.

At \$2.00—Dainty Washable Satin Camisoles, trimmed with hemstitching.

Lingerie Clasp—To keep the understrap securely under the camisole shoulder strap. These are dainty clasps, made of ribbon, rose trimmed. Price—25c pair.

Fifth Floor, South Room.

Two Exceptional Values in the February Sale— Women's Wool Skirts Special \$5 and \$10.75

There are a great many special values in Skirts for street, sports and dress wear included in our offerings for this month, but we believe the two illustrated will prove especially interesting.

At \$5.00—Plaid Wool Skirt, illustrated at the left, with gathered skirt retained under button-trimmed straps and a button-trimmed pocket at each side. This comes in combinations of black, blue and green plaids.

At \$10.75—The smart Guernsey Cloth Skirt sketched at the right, suitable for sports wear. It has a shallow yoke onto which the graceful skirt is gathered, and two commodious pockets. Offered in rose color, green and black.

Sixth Floor, South Room.



CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

17 to 25 No. State St., Through to Wabash Ave.

We picture today some of the new arrivals in our Misses' Section—garments combining the charms of

Youth and Spring

most successfully—possessing those fascinating little touches which make them different and extremely modish—there are not many of any of these, but there are many others.



\$25.00

\$18.50

Misses' Frocks

THE beautiful Misses' afternoon frock at the left is of Georgette crepe and taffeta with a vestee of gold embroidered net. Price \$25.00.

The one at the right is an afternoon or street dress of taffeta with waist of Georgette crepe over embroidered net. Price \$18.50.

Misses' Coats

TO the left is a very smart coat in the large velour checks. The collar and belt of suede. Price, \$22.50.

To the right is a coat made of taffeta and serge of the same color. It is an adaptation of the narrow shoulder flaring silhouette which so many young women prefer. It is very special at \$18.50.



\$22.50

\$18.50

Misses' Suits

WE have reproduced one of the season's smartest models in the suit to the left. It is made of gabardine, daintily embroidered in white and the sash ends of the belt are fringed in silk. Price, \$25.00.

The suit to the right is called the "Boomerang," an adaptation of the Poiret model, in gabardine with Georgette crepe collar and cuffs. Price, \$25.00.



\$25.00

\$25.00

RESORTS—FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

Swedish-American Line

Swedish Mail Steamship "STOCKHOLM"

(Largest in the Scandinavian trade).

New regular service between New York and Stockholm, Sweden.

Direct connections with points in Scandinavia, Russia, and the continent. Only Neutral carrier. No contraband or war materials. Under the Swedish flag and out of the war zone.

Superior accommodations in three classes.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK

March 9th and April 25th.

MARTIN MAURD,

General Western Agent,

105 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Tel. Central 229.

RESORTS—FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

BERMUDA

NATURE'S FAIRYLAND

Round Trip on Steamer, \$5 and Up

S. S. "Evangelina" or "T. S. FLAG"

From N. Y. alternate Tues., Thurs. & Sat.

S. S. "Bermudian"

Sailing from New York each Wednesday

West Indies to Bermuda, St. John's, N. F.

Quilley & Co., 110 N. Broadway, N. Y.

Time, Cook & Co., 110 N. Broadway, N. Y.

The Canada & S. Lines, Ltd., 210 Canal

Tel. 3112, Chicago; or any ticket agent.

RESORTS—FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

AUSTRALIA

SCANDINAVIAN & CO.

Steamship "AUSTRALIA" (Largest in the world)

From New York to Australia, via Europe

and Japan. Sailing from New York

March 15th and April 1st.

Quilley & Co., 110 N. Broadway, N. Y.

Time, Cook & Co., 110 N. Broadway, N. Y.

The Canada & S. Lines, Ltd., 210 Canal

Tel. 3112, Chicago; or any ticket agent.

EDUCATIONAL

Languages

New Classes Constantly Forming

Out in the Open Country—best of all

opportunities, plus the training and

experience of the best of the

country. Send for prospectus.

WOMEN WITH IDEALS

PAPER with IDEALS

TRIBUTES—every morning

WOMEN WHO DO THINGS want a paper that does things. So they read THE TRIBUNE—645 days a year.

WOMEN WHO DO THINGS want a paper that does things. So they read THE TRIBUNE—645 days a year.

FAMOUS "COMEBACKS":
Four Aces.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

interest where the margin
of security is excep-
tionally large.

BAIRD & WARNER
29 S. La Salle St.
Central 5309.

1

[illegible]

WANTED—STORES, OFFICES, I.
WANTED TO RENT — SPACE IN
 also store anywhere about 300 sq. ft.
 for tailor shop. Address H 5114 Tri-
WANTED TO RENT DESK ROOM
 loop office. Address S 533. Tribune.

If you look
and built a
baths, and
you would
you one like
6% per cent.
100
Mid-st. and
HALL

FOR SALE
Woodlawn
S. S. L. T.
ever offered
front porch
annex; mtr
J.
Hyde Park
FOR SALE
bargain
Price, \$22.8
large front

Operator
high grade
make close
Tribuna.
EVEN SALL
Michigan
8 baths, ca
\$20,000. All

RUSSELL
1978
FOR SALE
can buy
in Woodlawn
in each fl
BYE

FOR SALE
Wabash-
open plum
33.000

Ph. Oakh
FOR SALE
Michigan-
\$13,000; new
location; al
LEY, 127 E
FOR SALE
ed in Bea
residence
and paid
monthly
FOR SA

and 9 re
bered 8 or 1
if sold at
dress, 4 H
FOR SAL
at me fr
fine sh; mo
good real
north of 5
FOR SAL
light on
001; clear
CHAPPE

FOR SALE
ern. steam
price \$45.0
clear farm
Tribune.
FOR SALE
South Pa
cash. \$1.50
av. WARE
FOR SALE
equity in

milg. \$11.50
 Tribune.
 FOR SALE
 New 3 ap
 optional V
 J. L. HE
 FOR SALE
 steam. 91
 \$15,500; las
 WHITEHID
 FOR SALE
 rooms; lo
 price \$8.75

CO., 1346 I
FOR SALE
corner lot
500. GRAI
E. 63d-st.
FOR SALE
new 24 ft
porches; re
Address J
FOR SALE
12 apt. N
I offer

FOR SALE
will accept
take back
une.
FOR SALE
ing near
equity \$6.50
FOR SALE
bldg. 6 r
J. S. SHEA
FOR SALE

ALVIN H.
FOR SALE
Rm.; 4 bed
no. brokers.
FOR SALE
and 3 rm
strictly mo
FOR SALE
bldg.. ne
BENJ. BIS
FOR SALE
date. 24

FISCHER.
FOR SALE
7018 E. 1st
FOR SALE
1st day.:
FOR SALE
st. ht.: \$
APAR
FOR SALE
FINE C

ON K
CLOSE T
Convenient
\$2,700 yr.:
PRICE, for
YOUR OPP
McCOLLAX
FOR SALE
completed
each flat,
natural birch
gas ranges,
exclusive, T

31-000 cash;
ern-av., cor
FOR SALE
6-8 rooms
bookcases,
for quick sale
black front
\$1,000 cash.
W. F. KAI
CA
Operator

FOR SALE
ing; steam
blocks from
throughout;
sacrifice for
W. F. KAL
FOR SALE
one acre.
1; one bloc
000; second

0532 Sher
FOR SALE
Ravenwood
clear on gr
nec.; no tre
N. Clark. 8
FOR SALE
story bri
heat; sun p
sale \$8,800
W. F. KAL
FOR SALE

building.
tion: rents
enfr. Add
FOR SALE
price \$7.00
ter. PAUL
Edg. 7600.
FOR SALE
furnace.
age \$4.000
CO. 1481
FOR SALE

heated ba
lors; gas r
FIFER 17
FOR SALE
flat brick
priv. front
nace. FRA
FOR SALE
3 Sat: ge
only \$11.00
H. R. P.
FOR SALE
bar/ices

System: lot
JOHN
FOR SALE
buys three
Price \$8,000
FOR SALE
rooms, ho
If you wan
H K 268
FOR SALE
date 2 flat

LIMITED.
 FOR SALE
 4 room
 For quick
 Tribune.
 FOR SALE
 North St.
 OFFICE &
 FOR SALE
 Bar build
 CO., 510

FOR SALE
Call: also
Wendell
FOR SALE
and Green
R. G. LUF
FOR SALE
\$6,750; no
15% bath.
FOR SALE
Call: also
\$4,000 equi
FOR SALE

you would
you can like
6% per cent.
100
100-st. and
FOR SALE
Woodlawn
S. S. L. T.
ever offered.
front porch
annum; mtr
J.

Hyde Park
FOR SALE
bargain
Price, \$12.8
large front
\$3,500. Bid
steel const
Address H
C
Operator
high grade

make close
Tribune
BYE SALE
Michigan
3 baths, ca.
\$30,000. 514
RUSSELL
2978
FOR SALE
can buy
in Woodlawn
in each flat
BYE

FOR SALE
Wabash-
open plum
\$3,500.

Ph. Oakh
FOR SALE
Michigan-
\$13,000; net
location; al
LEY, 127 E
FOR SALE

ed in her
residence
and paid
monthly
FOR SALE
and 6 re
bered 8 at
if sold at
dress, H
FOR SALE
at me fr
fine sh. mo

FOR SALE
light on
600; clear
GRAPPE
E. 62d-st.
FOR SALE
ern, stea
price \$45.0
clear farm
Tribune.
FOR SALE

South P.
cash. \$150
av. WAR
FOR SAL
equity in
mg. \$13.50
Tribune.
FOR SAL
New 3 ap
ditional V
J. L. HE
FOR SAL

steam, 92
\$15,500; tax
WHITE SID
FOR SALE
rooms; lo
price \$8,750
CO., 1346 N
FOR SALE
corner lo
500, GRAI
E. 63d-st.
FOR SALE
new 24 ft

Address J
FOR SALE
12 apt. N
am I offer
449. Tribu
FOR SALE
will accep
take back
uns.
FOR SALE
ing near
quality 20.5

FOR SALE
bldg. 6 -
J. S. SHEA
FOR SALE
23 Maryla
ALVIN H
FOR SALE
rm.; 4 bed
no brokers.
FOR SALE
and 3 rm
strictly mo

FOR SALE
bldg., ne
BENJ. FIS
FOR SA
flats, \$4.
FISCHER.
FOR SALE
7018 E
FOR SALE
1st pay.
FOR SALE

APAR
FOR SALE
FINE C
ON KI
CLOSE T
Convenient
\$2,700 yr.:
PRICE, for
YOUR OPP
McCOLLAM
1000 S. 11th

completed
each flat
natural birch
gas ranges,
exclusive, r
\$1,000 cash,
ern-av., cor
FOR SALE
6-8 rooms
bookcases,
for quick s
black grou
\$1,000 cash

Operator
high grade
make close
Tribune.

W. F. KAL
FOR SALE
one blk
1000; second
6532 Sher
FOR SALE
Ravenwo
clear on gr
rec.; no tre
N. Clark, 6

FOR SALE
story brick
heat; min p
sale \$4,500
W. F. KAL
FOR SALE
building.
tion; rents
shfr. Add
FOR SALE
price \$7.0
ter. PAUL
Edg. 7600.

FOR SALE
furnace.
size \$4.00
CO. 1481
FOR SALE
heated bl
low; gas r
PIPE 170
FOR SALE
flat brick
priv. front
nace. FRA

FOR SALE
3 Sat: 40
only \$11.00
H. E. P.
FOR SALE
parcels;
system; lot
JOH
FOR SALE
buys three
price \$8.000
FOR SALE

rooms, ho
If you wan
H. K. 233.
FOR SALE
date 2 flat
year; cost
LIMITED
FOR SALE
4 room 1
For quick
Tribune.
FOR SALE

GRIGER &
 FOR SALE
 Set built
 CO., 810
 FOR SALE
 Set; also
 wooden
 FOR SALE
 and Gratz
 R. G. LUT
 FOR SALE
 12 700

